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MINUTES OF THE ... ANNUAL MEETING
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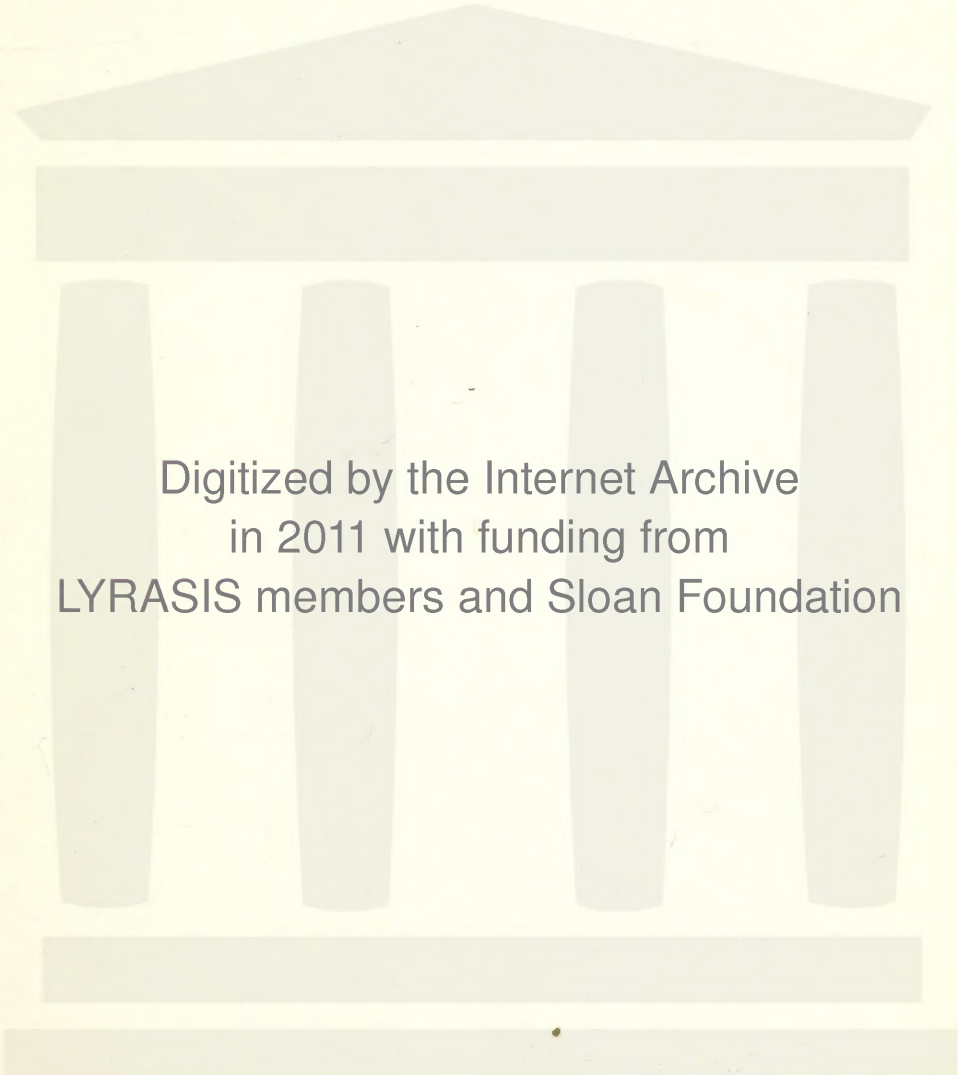
North Carolina. State Literary and Historical Association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The State Literary and Historical Association

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NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINE

TENTH ANNUAL SESSION

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MINUTES

OF THE

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

State Literary and Historical Association

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1909

COMPILED BY
CLARENCE H. POE
Secretary-Treasurer.

RALEIGH:
MUTUAL PUBLISHING COMPANY
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PURPOSES OF THE ORGANIZATION:

"The collection, preservation, production and dissemination of our State literature and history; the encouragement of public and school libraries; the establishment of an historical museum; the inculcation of a literary spirit among our people; the correction of printed misrepresentations concerning North Carolina; and the engendering of an intelligent, healthy State pride in the rising generation."

ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP—MEMBERSHIP DUES.

All persons interested in its purposes are invited to become members of the Association.

There are two classes of members: "Regular Members," paying $1. a year, and "Sustaining Members," paying $5 a year.

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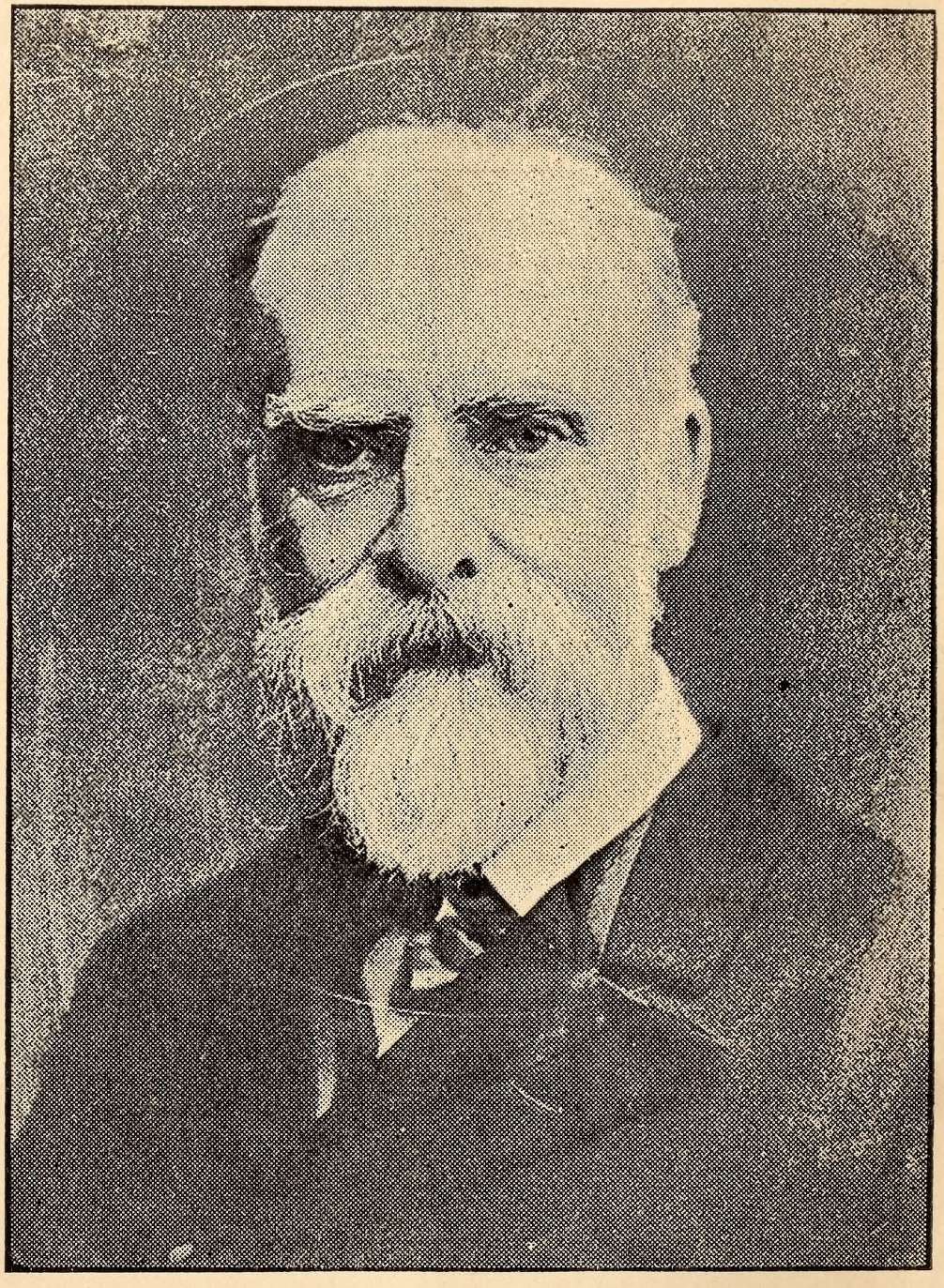
AWARDS OF PATTERSON MEMORIAL CUP.

1905—John Charles McNeill, for poems later reprinted in book form as "Songs, Merry and Sad." (Presentation by Theodore Roosevelt.)
1906—Edwin Mims, for "Life of Sidney Lanier." (Presentation by Fabius H. Busbee.)
1907—Kemp Plummer Battle, "History of the University." (Presentation by Francis D. Winston.)
1908—Samuel A'Court Ashe. "History of North Carolina." (Presentation by Thomas Nelson Page.)
1909—Clarence Hamilton Poe, "A Southerner in Europe." (Presentation by Ambassador James Bryce.)



THE RIGHT HONORABLE JAMES BRYCE.

The distinguished guest of the Literary and Historical Association at its tenth annual meeting.

"The value of such a Society as yours as the organ of the State's intellectual life seems to me to be very great."

State Literary and Historical Association.

TENTH ANNUAL SESSION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 4, 1909.

NEVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY had the Literary and Historical Association so interesting a session as that which began in the Raney Library Hall at 3:30 on the afternoon of this date, and with which it entered upon its tenth year of activity. Having grown steadily in strength, usefulness, membership and influence, the 1909 meeting of the Association was notable for the excellence of the papers presented, the presence of an unusual number of distinguished guests, and an attendance so large that the most spacious hall in Raleigh was taxed far beyond its capacity.

SKETCH OF MAJOR JOHN WALKER OF WILMINGTON, N. C., 1741—1813.

At the afternoon meeting the first number on the program was the annual address of President Junius Davis, of Wilmington, who spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—To have been selected by this Association as its President gave me very great pleasure and pride. For there is no man in the State whose heart would not beat fast to the honor of being elected to its highest office by the members of such an illustrious body. It came to me—so I took it—as an earnest of your belief, that I was, in some slight degree, worthy of your choice, because of my deep interest in the preservation of the history and traditions of my State and her people.

I have always believed that any contribution to the history of our State, however slight—always provided that it be true and authentic—is an inducement to others to follow in the same path. The work of this Association, of the State Historical Commission, and others, has produced striking proof of this assertion.

But my election brought with it the disturbing knowledge that I was expected, and in duty bound, to address you on some historical or literary subject. In casting about for the subject, a thing not easy to be found in an emergency, I finally consoled myself by the recollection, that I had been for some time desirous of attempting a short sketch of my native country, the lower Cape Fear, and had accumulated a good deal of material toward it. So with the subject chosen and the manner of its treatment mapped out, I felt, in some degree, relieved and assured.

But a comparatively short while ago I learned that my friend,

Col. Alfred M. Waddell, of Wilmington, a learned scholar, a polished and graceful writer, and an accurate narrator of historical events, one infinitely better fitted for the work than myself, had for some time been engaged in writing a book upon the same subject—a book which will be of far greater scope, interest, and value than I could have produced. After recovering from this shock, I found myself still determined to prepare some memorial of that part of our State where my people have lived for generations and which I so dearly love.

There was a man, John Walker by name, but commonly called "Major Jack," who made no common mark upon the history and traditions of the lower Cape Fear. He was in all respects a power in that country during the troublous times which preceded the Revolution, lasted throughout it, and followed it. He was born December 10, 1741, at Wooler, in the parish of Reverly, Northumberland, the home of the Percys, near Alnwick Castle, and under the shadow of the Cheviot Hills. On both sides of his house his ancestors were land-owners, of independent means, and of good lineage. His grandfather, James Walker, had been high Sheriff of Northumberland. He came to America in 1761, a youth of twenty years, landing at Old Brunswick, on the Cape Fear, then the Port of Entry on that river. He had some means, and casting about him with a shrewd eye for a resting place, he selected the rising town of Wilmington, and settled there, beginning life as a merchant.

It is well here in the outset to say something of the man and his character. He was a little over six feet, four inches in height, proportionately broad and of enormous strength. There was no man in the Cape Fear country that could match him in strength. The voice of tradition, recorded by a very accurate writer, tells that on one occasion, when a maddened bull was dashing wildly about the streets of Wilmington to the great terror and danger of the passers-by, he rushed up and, seizing the bull by the horns with both hands, threw him to the ground and held him there until fear had conquered his fury. It was also said of him by the old people that he had killed an ox by a single blow of his fist.

I said he brought means with him. In business he was wise, active and shrewd, fair dealing, closely attentive to his own interests and economical; and with these means and by these qualities he had made himself one of the wealthiest men in Wilmington at the breaking out of the Revolution. He lived in Wilmington but owned a summer place on the sound called "Prospect Hall." He afterwards owned, to the time of his death, "Prospect," a rice plantation on the Cape Fear, which is still held in the family, and on Rocky Point, now in Pender County, "Green Hill," "Red Hill," "Moorefields," and the "Oliver Place." He owned several saw mills and a "pounding mill," and grist mills, notably one on Mill Creek, a stream just outside of Wilmington, which now almost encircles Oakdale Cemetery, that

beautiful and picturesque resting-place of the dead. He also owned lands in other counties. On one of these tracts, now in Brunswick County, just a short distance outside of the old village of Smithville, at Deep Water Point, on the west bank of the Cape Fear River, the Legislature of 1784, established a town called Walkersburg, which, for reasons unknown to me, died in its birth. Smithville, then unborn, is now living, but suffering under the name of Southport—an affliction forced upon it by some enterprising spirits from the Northwest, who came South with an ardent and philanthropic desire to change our so-called "old ways" and teach us enterprise and business habits. Their lesson began and ended with the alteration of the name of the old town, so-called for one of our former Governors and most prominent men—a man who gave 20,000 acres of land to our State University when it was in its infancy. I cannot force myself to any liking or respect for this species of iconoclasts.

Walker had been well educated, and the few letters of his, which are preserved in the State Records, will compare most favorably in spelling and diction with those of his contemporaries. He was bold, utterly without fear, aggressive to a fault, bitter in his prejudices, and violent and unrelenting in his hates. He did not know the meaning of the words "like" and "dislike." In all things he was an extremist. With him the one was affection and the other hatred or contempt. He had little regard or liking for the conventionalities of social life. But he had a warm heart and an open hand. He compelled the respect of all men, and held the esteem and affection of a large majority of the people of his section, including the most prominent families. So greatly did his personality and character impress themselves upon the people, that they, one and all, called him "Major Jack"—not Mr. Walker, or Major Walker, or Colonel Walker, but simply and affectionately "Major Jack." In the olden days, and even now to those who know of him, the mere words "Major Jack" will tell the hearer who is meant. It is something for a man to have won among his neighbors such a distinctive personality. With such a nature, rugged as the hills of his native Northumbria, it was but natural that he should have enemies. The most bitter of these was Archibald MacLaine, of Wilmington, an eminent lawyer and an ardent Whig whose letters to Iredell, Hooper, and others, fill many pages of McRee's book and the Colonial and State Records. I will later on allude to this enmity and the cause of it.

In April, 1764, on account of the ill health of Governor Dobbs, Tyron was appointed Lieutenant-Governor and landed at Old Brunswick in October, 1764. At this time Dobbs was living at his home, called Russellborough, just outside of Brunswick, and Wilmington was regarded as the seat of government in the State. Dobbs died at Russellborough in March, 1765, and Tyron succeeded him.

England was now, for the first time, proposing to tax her

colonies in America for revenue, of which she was badly in need. As Ashe well says, "the power to tax was the power to destroy, and America became enshrouded in a turmoil of anxious thought." The exactions of the rent agents, the oppressions of the tax collectors, and the vagaries of the different Governors, had already stirred up a spirit of restlessness and vague discontent, and to these was now added the overlying and all-important principle of taxation without representation. The Parliament had resolved that it was expedient to levy stamp duties on the colonies, and a crisis had come.

At this time, 1765, John Walker, although he had been in the colony a little over four years, and was only some twenty-four years of age, had become prominent among the patriots, who were already enlisted in the cause of liberty.

Jones says: "During the year 1765 meetings were held in various sections of the province to consult for the public good. In New Bern Richard Cogdell, and on the Cape Fear, John Ashe, John Walker, and Hugh Waddell were the prominent leaders." It was a high tribute to the worth and character of Walker, a young man, and but hardly settled in this country, to be classed with Ashe and Waddell, who so pre-eminently represented the men of this section. It is the strongest evidence we could have of the force and manner in which he had impressed himself upon the people. He now and henceforth stands among the leaders of the men of the lower Cape Fear.

I cannot review at length the brief life and death of the Stamp Act in North Carolina. Its story illustrates a glorious page in the history of our State, of which scant notice has been taken beyond her borders. To one, who reads the story aright, in the light of the history of the time, it is a striking illustration of the extreme degree of desperate boldness to which fearless and determined men can be carried when animated by an inspiring belief in the righteousness of their cause. These men fully realized and fully expected that their lawless actions would bring down upon them the wrath of England and punishment dealt with a heavy hand. Beside it, the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor, committed by a few men in disguise and under the cover of darkness, which history has so glorified, sinks into the insignificance of a mere midnight trespass. In the acts which followed, when Tryon in his palace at Brunswick, supported by two British men-of-war, was bearded, in the broad light of day by armed men of the lower Cape Fear, in open rebellion against their King, and forced to surrender the Comptroller Pennington; when the fort at the mouth of the river was forcibly seized and held; when the public offices were invaded and the papers of the two vessels, which had been seized for violation of the Stamp Act, forcibly taken; when the vessels themselves were surrendered to a peremptory demand, and all purpose on the part of Tryon to enforce the Stamp Act publicly renounced, John Walker took an active and prominent part. This was, I believe, the first time,

certainly in America, that an act of the Parliament of Great Britain was nullified, not under the guise of law, but by the violent force of open and armed resistance. We should cherish it in remembrance. And now for awhile seeming peace and quiet came to the Cape Fear. No notice was taken of these bold deeds, or of Tryon's letters to England, partly in weak apology for the course he was forced to take and partly in fierce denunciation of the leaders of the movement. After a short time however spent in sullenness and bitterness of spirit, Tryon concluded to overlook the past and endeavor to ingratiate himself with the people. But the mad joy of that bloodless victory over the officers of the Crown could not be forgot by the people, and the memory of it lingered to stimulate and inspire them to still bolder actions and braver deeds in those days when the Revolution came. During this interlude there occurred nothing noteworthy in the life of Walker except the war of the Regulators. He gave his time and attention to his business and the management of his lands and abided the future.

In 1771 came the rising of the Regulators, and on May 16, 1771, the battle of Alamance, so often, and, I believe, so erroneously cherished by many as the first blow for liberty in America. In this and one other of the most important and disputed events of the history of our State I have found that my convictions have forced me to differ with two men whom I have dearly loved. I cannot agree with Col. Wm. J. Saunders as to the Regulators. Though much younger than he, I enjoyed the inestimable privilege of knowing him well, and for some years very intimately. He was one of the bravest and cleanest men, one of the truest gentlemen, and one of the wisest leaders that ever adorned North Carolina. In the days of Reconstruction, the days of darkness, of sadness, and great travail, the State turned to him for advice and guidance. Those stern and steadfast words of his—"I decline to answer"—struck home to the hearts of his crushed and dispirited people and cheered and embravened them to front the storm with braver heart. To be admitted to his friendship was a benediction, and to sit at his feet and heed the words of wisdom and statecraft that fell from his lips was an education. His creed was all for his State, nothing for himself. In every station of life to which he was called, as citizen, soldier, and official, he fulfilled his highest possible duty and well earned the undying love and gratitude of his people. In the words of Sir Ector: "He was a good knight, a true gentleman. Knowing this, let us leave him with fame and posterity—with the rest, the resurrection and the life."

If as Fitch says, "The struggle for American liberty and independence began at the Battle of Alamance," why was it that, when that struggle reached its height in the Revolution, we find Governor Martin looking so confidently to the support of the Regulators, of whom he said he had some 1,500 enrolled in the King's cause, while all the leaders and prominent men, who marched

under his banner to Alamance, were sturdy Whigs and patriots? But I have no space to pursue that subject.

In this campaign John Walker was a captain, in command of a company of artillery, composed almost entirely of sailors, which he had raised in Wilmington. In those days when every merchant ship that sailed the seas was armed with cannon, nearly all sailors were expert in the management of them. He had "one brass field piece and several half-swivel pieces."

On the evening of May 13, a few days before that most singular action, which the historians dignify into a battle, Captain Walker and Lieutenant Jno. B. Ashe, while out on a reconnoitering expedition, were captured by the Regulators, stripped, tied to a tree and most inhumanly and severely flogged. And this brutal and wanton dead was accomplished while Tryon and his Council were actually considering a petition from the Regulators for a redress of their grievances—was committed during an armistice and suspension of hostilities. The degradation and humiliation of this barbarous cruelty bit deep into the proud heart of Walker; it walked with him by day, slept with him by night, and abided with him even unto the day of his death.

After the battle, Tryon marched to the westward to join General Waddell, which, being accomplished, the entire army went into camp in the Moravian settlements on June 4, 1771. Apprehending still further trouble west of the Yadkin, Tryon dispatched General Waddell on June 8th, with a large body of troops, including the Wilmington company of artillery under Captain John Walker, to that section with orders to disband his troops when he had accomplished his object. As the Regulators were utterly crushed at Alamance, and no further outbreaks occurred, we can, in the absence of authentic light, only assume that General Waddell carried out his orders and disbanded his command on the Yadkin.

In 1774 the threatening condition of affairs produced the local Safety Committees. The first meeting of the New Hanover Committee was held in Wilmington, November 23, 1774. It is stated by McRee, in his life of Iredell, that John Walker was a member of this committee. But I have not been able to verify this. It is curious and interesting to follow the acts and proceedings of this body briefly. Acknowledging no master and no superior authority save only the Provincial Congress, it administered law to that section of the State with a stern and impartial hand, looking only to the public good and safety. The ready-made law of the committee was the law of the land. It collected and stored powder, lead, saltpeter and brimstone, manufactured powder and made cartridges, gathered money for the public defense, seized and appropriated all fire-arms, forbade and stopped the importation of tea and negroes, sternly suppressed all public amusements, horse racing, public and private dances, etc., barred billiard tables, established patrols, compelled suspects to take the oath of allegiance, imprisoned and deported men at its will, re-

leased debtors confined in jail under civil process, ordered sales of property to pay debts, established and supported a newspaper, laid an embargo against the clearance of vessels from the Cape Fear, arrested and placed in custody of Colonel James Moore all of the pilots of the section for fear of their being taken or beguiled by the British, assigned them to particular duties and localities, enrolled in the militia and ordered out under arms all males capable of bearing arms, established a hospital and provided nurses for the sick of the first Continental line—Moore's regiment—forbade Governor Martin to hold any intercourse with the land, not even with his Council, and took steps to arrest him if he landed; prohibited the provisioning of the Governor's kitchen and the ships of war at the mouth of the river and raised and lowered the prices of merchandise, provisions, rum, and all other necessaries of life. It was the stress of the times which made such a rule necessary, and the people submitted to it cheerfully because, and only because, it was for the public good. I wish to note right here, in these days of rampant and fanatical prohibition, one fact. There was then in Wilmington but one still house or distillery for the manufacture of rum, the only democratic liquor in this Province at that time. It was owned and operated by two partners, and the partner owning the largest and controlling interest was Cornelius Harnett, "the pride of the Cape Fear," the "Samuel Adams" of North Carolina.

"Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis."

It is also worthy of note that later on a few, very few, however, of the Committee, who were then ardent and even violent in their patriotism, in the stress of after times and under the bayonets of the British, became faint-hearted and strayed into the Tory camp.

Governor Martin, in May, 1775, fled from New Bern and, tarrying not in Wilmington, sought a refuge from the coming storm in Fort Johnson, at the mouth of the Cape Fear, under the guns of the British men of war. Ashe, Moore and Howe were the most prominent leaders in New Hanover and Brunswick, but with them were associated others equally as active and resolute. Purviance, Walker, Lillington, Swann, Jones, Grainger and others; in fact, we may say the entire section. And, as early as March, 1775, in advance of any action of the Provincial Congress, they began to raise troops and drill them for the protection of the Cape Fear section. This was at that time the extent of their plans. Howe was at the head of the Brunswick men; Ashe in command of those of New Hanover. Jno. Walker was a captain under Ashe. Tradition in the family and with the older generation of his section of the State tells us that he raised and equipped his company at his own expense. I do not know this as a fact, but only as the voice of tradition. It is not unreasonable, however, to believe in the truth of it. He was rich, a bachelor with no one dependent upon him, his kin were all across the sea and in comfortable circumstances, and he had already openly and boldly adopted the cause of the Colonies as his own. He had

staked his fortune on the issue, to win or lose it all, and why should he not have devoted a part of his estate to that cause in which he was hazarding his life?

These bodies were the nucleus upon which, in September, 1775, the First and Second North Carolina Continental, or Regulars as I shall call them, were formed. Everything was at sea, and there was no head of authority to which they could look for orders. They were, in a measure, isolated from the other sections of the State, and, forced to rely upon themselves. They met it early with a brave and resolute front. They were well informed of Martin's plans to organize the Regulators and Highlanders, some 3,000 strong as he boasted, and march them to Wilmington leaving ruin, desolation, and tragedy in their path. On July 3, 1775, the Safety Committee wrote Allan McDonald, of Cumberland, husband of the celebrated Flora McDonald, demanding that he inform it, whether it were true, as reported, that he was raising troops to support Governor Martin and the British Government. On July 15, 1775, Howe, with the Brunswick men, and on the 16th, Ashe with those of New Hanover, including Captain Walker and his company, marched for Fort Johnson at the mouth of the Cape Fear. The Fort was a great menace to the safety of the people, and its destruction was necessary. Captain Collett in command, on hearing of the approach of Howe and Ashe, hastily dismantled the fort, removed all of the arms, guns and stores, except a few cannon, and with his feeble garrison fled to the man-of-war. The buildings in and around the fort were burned, the fortification destroyed as far as possible, and the New Hanover men returned to Wilmington.

On August 31, 1775, the Provincial Congress ordered the raising of two regiments of Regulars of five hundred men each; and on September 1st, elected the officers. James Moore was elected Colonel; Francis Nash, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Thomas Clarke, Major of the First Regiment, and John Walker, one of its Captains. Robert Howe was elected Colonel of the Second Regulars. Howe was a man of misfortune and has never been givien his true place in history. Colonel Saunders, while compiling his Colonial Records, once spoke of him to me in words of highest admiration. He said that Howe was the most accomplished scholar, and one of the ablest men in the State. James Moore came of a line of illustrious soldiers and was born a soldier. His splendid planning and management of the campaign, which ended at the Widow Moore's Creek, is speaking evidence of this fact. He was made Brigadier General in the Regular line, March 1, 1776, but died before he had a greater, or rather, I should say, another opportunity to show his military talents. He was succeeded, by Nash, who was promoted February 5, 1777, and was killed in the full flush of victory at Germantown, and he, by Thomas Clarke, brother-in-law of William Hooper, who was made Brevet Brigadier in September, 1783.

And now we come to one of the most critical times, and one of

the most glorious achievements in the history of our State. I have already spoken of the designs of Governor Martin. He has been for some months, and still was pushing his cherished plans for the occupation and subjugation of the lower Cape Fear. The First North Carolina Regulars had been for some months stationed around Wilmington, on both sides of the river, and its officers had been engaged in keeping close watch on Governor Martin, and in drilling twice a day we are told, and disciplining their men into soldiers. Captain John Walker, with his company was in November, 1775, stationed below Wilmington at Bernard's Creek on the river in New Hanover County. About this time, November, 1775, Howe with his Regulars was sent from New Bern to Virginia to assist that State in repelling the British, who were menacing Norfolk.

Early in February, 1776, General McDonald had raised his flag, men from the central part of the State to the number of from 3,000 to 5,000, so it was reported, had gathered to him, and he was ready for his descent on Wilmington. Colonel Moore had matured all his plans for the coming campaign, and was in close and constant touch with the officers of the Militia and minute men of the east, who were to co-operate with him. On the 15th, we find him with 500 Regulars and some of the Bladen men, who had joined him on his march, in possession of the bridge over Rockfish, about seven miles below Cross Creek, entrenching himself, and determined to hold his position to the last extremity. At all hazards he must delay McDonald's march until the troops below had time to concentrate. He was far too weak to attack, but if the enemy brought on the battle, he was resolved to sacrifice his command to ensure the needed delay. If McDonald changed his route, then Moore would hang upon his rear or flank while Lillington, Ashe, Caswell, and others, would be in his front. His cool audacity and his splendid strategy compel our warmest admiration and his services our undying gratitude. It must be remembered, however, that his victory was largely owing to the ability and bravery of his subordinate officers, and the promptness and implicit obedience with which they executed his orders. It must have been a bitter disappointment to Moore, who had led the hunt so long and so far, that he was not in at the death.

The victory was far-reaching in its results. If McDonald had won the battle and marched through to Wilmington, he would soon have been joined by the forces under Clinton, seven fine regiments, supported by the fleet under Parker, and North Carolina would have been conquered, crushed and forever lost to the American cause. South Carolina and Georgia, cut off from help from the northward, would have been supine and the subjugation of Virginia quickly and easily accomplished. Washington would have lost those splendid regiments, which fought so bravely at Brandywine, were decimated at Germantown, suffered so patienly at Valley Forge, stood so steadfastly at Monmouth, charged so gallantly at Stony Point, and were vainly sacrificed at Charles-

town. But this is a digression from my subject, and my only excuse is, that John Walker followed Moore through these campaigns like a true soldier, and partly, I confess, because I was eager for an opportunity to say it.

Moore returned to Wilmington, and his command went into camp about that place. On March 1, 1776 he was appointed Brigadier-General in the Continental line and Francis Nash succeeded him.

Early in May, 1776, Parker's fleet, with Clinton and his troops on board, sailed into the Cape Fear and anchored in the harbor near its mouth. Here Clinton heard of the annihilation of McDonald's command, and the complete frustration of his intended movements. After landing some of his troops on several occasions and committing the usual ravages and outrages, which in those days were deemed so essential a part of war, Clinton reembarked his men and sailed for Charleston, where he arrived on June 7th. His movements were so closely watched that Nash, with the First North Carolina Regulars, reached Charleston on the 11th, only four days later. Some 200 of the Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Clarke, were stationed on Sullivan's Island, and the remainder under Nash, were assigned to the defense of the rear of Fort Moultrie, which was then unfinished. Captain Walker was with one of those detachments, but which one I do not know. The British were repulsed at every point and the North Carolina troops were most highly commended for their steadiness and gallantry.

In the fall of 1776, the First Regiment, except a small detachment detained under Howe in Georgia, was again at Wilmington under General Moore, who had remained there to protect the lower Cape Fear against the British; for Governor Martin still held the harbor with some fifteen ships and a body of troops.

In November, 1776, the Regulars under General Moore, were ordered North to join Washington, but upon reaching Halifax, N. C., they were turned to Charleston, S. C., to meet a threatened attack by the British from Florida.

In April, 1777, they were again in Wilmington on their march northward to reinforce Washington. Here on April 15th, General Moore died, and the services of that brilliant soldier were lost to his State and country.

Delayed by sundry mishaps, the entire Brigade was united under Washington at Trenton, July 1, 1777. In the meantime Capt. Jno. Walker was twice promoted. On February 17, 1777, he was appointed an Aide upon the staff of Washington, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and on the 26th of April he was promoted to the Majority of his regiment.

I have made most diligent search in every likely quarter open to me, but have not been able to get any information as to his services as Aide. When he joined Washington's family; how long he remained with him, and when he resigned to rejoin his

regiment, are all wrapped in the mist of the past. It seems singular that his appointment to the Staff antedated by some five weeks his position to the Majority of his regiment. I cannot explain this. But there seems to be no doubt as to the fact of the appointment. I give it on the authority of Colonel Davis in his admirable little history of the North Carolina Continental Line, of Haywood in his Life of Tryon; of Heitman, in his Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Line, and other writers. Heitman's work, while not official, is considered reliable and authentic by the Government. Major Walker was certainly with his Regiment, acting as Major, during the fall and part of the winter of 1777. While in camp near Brandywine, on September 2, 1777, he with other Field Officers of the Brigade, recommended to Washington the promotion of Capt. Henry Dixon to the Majority of the Third Regiment, then vacant. This was that glorious Hal Dixon, who with his regiment of North Carolina Militia, so bravely sustained the fight on his front and flank at Camden, when Gates and the greater part if his army had fled the field in the wildest confusion. Again we find in the State Records, (Vol. 11, page 750) a letter dated at Trenton August 12, 1777, signed by the Field Officers of the North Carolina Brigade, including Major Walker, and addressed to our delegates in the Congress, protesting most vigorously and righteously against the appointment of—I quote from the paper: "A certain Dr. Hand, resident in Pennsylvania," to be "a Brigadier General for the troops of North Carolina in the room of General Moore, deceased." Their indignation and resentment at such an injustice to the gallant officers of our State, was aggravated by the fact that this appointment was advocated by Dr. Burke, one of our delegates who had said that the "State might think itself very happy in such an appointment." These things no doubt inspired those biting words: "A certain Dr. Hand, resident in Pennsylvania," and "we believe him almost unknown to every person in North Carolina except Dr. Burke." Of the personal part which Major Walker took in those battles in which his regiment was engaged, we have now no authentic account. The records and reports of the army do not tell us, and there were no war correspondents in those days and few papers. On the 22nd December, 1777, Major Walker resigned and left the Continental Line. I take it that owing to the weakness of the North Carolina Brigade at that time, and the utterly defenceless condition of the Cape Fear section, he felt he could be of more service at home than with the army. Writing from York to Governor Burke, under date of November 20, 1777, Harnett says: "We have too many officers for the number of men. You know Congress catches at resignations with great eagerness." The General Returns of the Army for November 10, 1777, then in camp at White Marsh, tells this pitiful story of the nine regiments composing the Brigade: Present fit for duty, 278 commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and 520 privates. The Ninth Regiment had a captain and five ser-

geants, but only sixteen privates; the Eighth, a major, a captain, four lieutenants, two ensigns, and two sergeants to command seventeen men, and the First, a colonel, three captains, six lieutenants, seven sergeants and nine drums and fifes for fifty-two men. How strikingly this reminds us of that later time, when a North Carolina regiment would go into battle full strong, and come out but a weak company.

At the January term, 1779, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, Major Walker, being then a Justice of the Peace, was with two others, appointed by that Court to cite all suspected persons to take the State oath or give bond with surety to leave the State in sixy days. At the October term of the same court, he, William Hill, and Henry Toomer, were appointed Commissioners to take possession of the estates of Loyalists forfeited under the Confiscation Acts. In 1780 the Legislature passed an act directing the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in the State to appoint for their respective counties, three or more persons to inspect all bills coming to their knowledge and to write "counterfeit" in large letters across the face of all they adjudged bad. Major Walker was appointed one of the inspectors for New Hanover County at the July term of the court.

On the 29th of January, 1781, the British, under Major Craig, occupied Wilmington without meeting the slightest resistence. And then war in its direst form swept over the Wilmington and New Bern districts with sword and torch.

These sections of the State were left utterly without help or the means of defense. The State Continentals and near 1,000 militia were lost at Charleston. Another draft had been armed and sent to reinforce Gates. These, too, had been exterminated at Camden, S. C., and large quantities of arms and ammunition lost. Their Commander-in-Chief, forgetful of all save his own person, had abandoned them while the battle was still on, and plying whip and spur, had tarried not until he had put several hundred miles between himself and the remnants of his scattered army. The State government was exhausting all its resources to strengthen Greene, and seemingly oblivious to the calls for help which came from the east. And so Craig, with scarce 500 men, was left free to ravage and despoil as it pleased him. It is true that Lillington, Kenan, Caswell and other zealous officers were afield, but they had no means to arm and equip even a small force, without aid from the State, which came not. Some slight idea of the situation may be had from the letters of Lillington and Kenan. On July 15, 1781, Kenan writes Governor Burke that the enemy had moved out of Wilmington with one hundred well equipped light horse and about 470 men, for Duplin Court House; that he had no ammunition and did not know where to get any, and did not hear of any assistance coming. Lillington wrote him on July 24, 1781, that the enemy was on the march; that he had not three rounds of ammunition to the man, and could not get any;

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

that Kenan was complaining of the want of ammunition. No help came to them and Craig marched through to New Bern, meeting with but slight resistance and subsisting of necessity on the country. Some few Tories marched with him for the sake of plunder, and these were far more ruthless than the British. They spared neither dwellings, provisions, cattle nor life, and their deeds remind us of the raids in olden times upon the Scottish Border. It was these things that inspired the spirit of vindicativeness and retaliation, which marked the acts of the Whigs during the latter part of the Revolution. Let me give one instance: While Craig and his army were near New Bern the dwelling of the Bryans, Heritage and the Coxes' were burned, their families abused and plantations destroyed. Scarcely had the drums and fifes of Craig grown faint in the distance, when Bryan, Heritage and Coxe burned the houses and wasted the lands of every Tory in that section.

In the letter from Lillington, then on the Trent, to Governor Burke, above-referred to, he says: "* * * I am sorry to say that I see nothing to hinder them (meaning the enemy) from going where they please. I have lost great part of property and I see I am in a fair way to lose all; but if that should be the case I should not regard it, or at least as little as most men, provided we had that justice shown us from other parts of the State, which protection we have an undoubted claim to. * * * * Had it not been for the want of money I should have done myself the pleasure to have waited on Your Excellency, as I see there is no prospect of driving the enemy back into town, so that we might get to our homes. I cannot see with what justice our country can blame us to make the best terms we can." The touching pathos of this letter vividly portrays the gloom and despair which was then overwhelming even the sturdiest patriots.

We of these days of peace, comfort and luxury, cannot appreciate the dire privations, sufferings, sacrifices and bloody scenes through which our forefathers won their way to liberty.

Major Walker had left Wilmington upon the coming of Craig and sought refuge in the woods with others of his Whig friends. For a while, at least, he was with Gen. Wm. Caswell, but in what position I cannot say. Indeed I cannot closely follow him during this most critical period. Justice Clark in his prefatory notes to the 16th Volume of State Records, says: "It is to be regretted that the original records throwing light on the important events of the years 1781-'82 are so few and meagre. The utmost diligence has not availed to secure many that should be in existence. The journals of the Assembly are missing; and indeed, the paucity of material covering this interesting and important period is deplorable." So that while we know he was active in the field against the enemy, we cannot chronicle his services to his country. The only remnant of his correspondence which has been preserved in the family is a letter to him from Gen. Wm. Cas-

well, and as it is short and has never been published, I give it here in full. It is as follows:

"Kingston 2'd May 1781.

"Col. John Walker,
Trent.

"Dear Sir:—

"I am happy to have it in my power to acknowledge the rec't of your favor of yesterdays date, though nothing New is of the movements of the Enemy. I have an Express just come into Kingston, who was in the rear of the Enemy yesterday & this morning saw them Encamped at Capt'n John Taylors mill on Goshen, and they moved this way this morning. The remainder of Genl. Lillington's Brigade left yesterday for Pitt. By an Express from Gen'l. Greene of the 21st April He says that He lays before (the enemy at Camden), that he has not a sufficient force to storm the place, nor has he battering cannon to beat down their works, and the only way He can take the place will be by starving them.

"I am in haste

"Yours, &c., W. CASWELL."

When Craig evacuated Wilmington on November 18, 1781, the exiled Whigs marched in with Rutherford.

George Hooper was a wealthy merchant in Wilmington. He had been a pronounced Whig before the fall of that town, but he was not of that stern metal which can sacrifice wealth on the altar of liberty rather than betray its cause. So he welcomed the British with open arms and grew rich and waxed fat while his old friends and neighbors starved in the swamps. He had married the only daughter of that splenetic old Scotchman. Archibald Maclaine. Hooper fled with the British, leaving his family and possessions in care of Maclaine, and went to Charleston where he openly proclaimed himself a British merchant. Maclaine was an able man and a devoted Whig, but all his talents and energies were now bent to the pardon of Hooper and the preservation of his estate from the Confiscation Acts. Walker was, as I have said, one of the Commissioners to enforce the Confiscation Acts, and it was his duty under the law, as I have no doubt it was his pleasure also, to sequestrate Hooper's estates. Hence, the enmity of Maclaine for him and the cause of all of his vituperation and abuse. But Walker was not the only one to whom Maclaine lent the rough side of his tongue. He abused with equal impartiality Governors Caswell, Nash, and Martin, and many others of our best and most prominent men. Martin fell under his displeasure because, when on a visit to Wilmington in February, 1783, he was a guest of Major Walker. Of General Rutherford he said these gentle words: "If that precious scoundrel is not hanged, there is not a scruple of virtue in the State." But it may be said that these things should have no place in this paper. Why so? Long after Walker's lips had been sealed in death, these abuses

and aspersions of his character were writ into the history of the State through the letters of Maclaine in McRee's Iredell and the State Records. And shall no one dare to vindicate his memory and character, even though it be at the expense of his calumniators.

In February, 1782, Major Walker was Commanding Officer at Wilmington. On April 22, 1782, he was elected by the Legislature Naval Officer of the Port of Brunswick, which office he held for some seven or eight years, and on the 17th of May, 1782, he was appointed by the same body Commissioner for that port, to receive the tonnage on vessels arriving there. On October 3, 1782, Governor Martin writes to him, and I extract the following from that letter:

"These things I beg leave to suggest to you, not that I have heard you have countenanced disorder, but the contrary, as a gentleman who has stood foremost in the Cause of your Country through all opposition and to whom for whose firmness and fortitude your Neighbors may look up for support in Constitutional Liberty."

In 1782-'83 he was a member of the Legislature from the Town of Wilmington.

He was a justice of the Peace in New Hanover for many years, and his seat upon the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions was seldom vacant during a term. It was an honor in those days to be a Justice, for only gentlemen of high character and good estates were chosen to that important office.

After the Peace he devoted himself to the management of his affairs and the recuperation of his wasted estate, and so successfully that in the first Federal census of 1790, he is given as having in his family eight free whites and sixty-one slaves. For his military services he was granted several thousand acres of land in Tennessee, then a part of this State—I find an old deed in the records of New Hanover County dated in 1812, for 1,700 acres on a creek of Duck River in Davidson County, Tenn., which recites that "said tract was granted to Maj. John Walker for signal bravery and persevering zeal in the American War by Patent March 14, 1786." I have been unable to find the Patent itself.

Major Walker never married. After the strife of war had passed from the country, in the loneliness of his home life, his affection for his kin across the ocean, whom he had never forgot, awoke a yearning for companions of his blood. He brought over to Wilmington several of his nephews and started them in business. The latter part of his stormy life was lived in peace and comfort, cheered by the presence and affection of his nephews. One of them, Maj. Jno. Walker, of Wilmington, succeeded to his estates, and one of his grandsons at this time fills one of the highest and most important offices in the State.

The Raleigh Register of September 17, 1813, contains the following notice:

"Died.—On the 7th inst. after a few days' illenss, Maj. John

Walker, aged 72 years, a native of Northumberland upon Tweed, but for fifty years past a resident of Wilmington."

He was buried in the old grave yard of St. James Episcopal Church in Wilmington.

It can be truly said that he served his State and Country well in every position to which he was called. Let that be remembered of him.

NORTH CAROLINA BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE YEAR.

Following President Davis, Dr. D. H. Hill, President of the A. & M. College, presented his usual review of the books published by North Carolinians during the preceding twelve months. Dr. Hill said:

In the yearly bibliography for this Society, only books are reported. Fugitive articles, pamphlets, addresses, etc., no matter how scholarly or interesting, are, therefore, necessarily excluded. I hope that hereafter the Society, through some of its industrious members, may undertake the yearly collection of these scattered articles. If the authors of all books, pamphlets, monographs, orations, etc., would send printed copies to the State Library and to the Secretary of this Society, the labor of collecting would be greatly lightened and, of course, greater accuracy would be secured.

The books for the year, so far as I have been able to ascertain them, are classified under the following headings:

I.—HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

(1) **The Correspondence of Jonathan Worth.** Two volumes. Compiled and edited by Dr. J. G. deR. Hamilton of the State University. Printed by Edwards & Broughton Printing Company.

These two volumes of the letters of Governor Worth were published by the State Historical Commission. The first volume contains a sketch by Dr. Hamilton, of Governor Worth's life and his correspondence from February 25, 1841, to June 29, 1866. The second volume comprises the letters to February, 1868. The two volumes contain 1,313 pages, and are provided with indexes and catalog of letters.

(2) **Public Education in North Carolina: A Documentary History.** Compiled and edited by Supt. Charles L. Coon, Wilson. Two volumes; cloth. Edwards & Broughton Printing Company.

These two volumes are also publications of the State Historical Commission. The first volume contains the editor's introduction, forty-seven pages, and covers the period from 1744 to 1832. Through wills, public documents, both printed and unprinted, memorials and petitions, old files of newspapers, documents

printed in other books, magazines and pamphlets, the editor traces the beginnings of public education in North Carolina. Through the same first-hand sources, the second volume takes up the story in 1832 and carries it on until the ratifying vote in 1839. The two volumes contain 1,077 pages, and both are admirably indexed.

(3) **Forget-Me-Nots of the Civil War.** By Laura Elizabeth Lee (Mrs. Jesse Mercer Battle); illustrated; cloth; 355 pages. A. R. Fleming Company, St. Louis, Publishers.

The first 133 pages of this book are made up of war letters from two young Confederate soldiers. The remaining pages tell the family story during the war with an element of romance interwoven.

(4) **A Brief History of the Moravian Church.** By the teachers and friends of the Salem Home Sunday School; cloth; 146 pages. Edwards & Broughton Printing Company.

This book gives in five chapters the rise and development of the Moravian Church. The narrative begins with the Apostolic Church and closes with the modern church.

(5) **Flora McDonald in America.** By J. P. MacLean, Ph. D.; illustrated; cloth. Printed by the author.

The author of this book is not, I think, a native North Carolinian, but as Flora McDonald's American career centers in North Carolina, it seems best to include it. After a sketch of the Scotch heroine's early life, the author follows her to America and gives a full account of the Highland Rising in North Carolina and the battle at Widow Moore's Creek Bridge.

(6) **The Perry Family.** By B. B. Winborne, of Hertford County; cloth; 122 pages. Edwards & Broughton Printing Company.

(7) **The Vaughan Family.** By B. B. Winborne; illustrated; cloth; 104 pages. Edwards & Broughton Printing Company.

In these two volumes Judge Winborne has presented the history of two North Carolina families.

(8) **The Diary of Mrs. Jane Evans Elliott.** Edited by Mrs. Jennie E. McNeill; cloth; 158 pages. Edwards & Broughton Printing Company.

These letters from a pious and cultivated woman incidentally throw interesting light on the manners and customs and beliefs of the times from 1837 to 1882.

(9) **History in the Public Schools.** This report, published by the Scribners, New York, was prepared by a commmittee from the American Historical Society. Prof. E. C. Brooks, of Trinity College, was a member of the committee.

(10) **History of Haywood County.** By Supt. W. C. Allen, of Waynesville; paper; 184 pages. Courier Printing Company.

Forty-eight pages of this book are devoted to a history of the county. The remaining pages include biographical sketches of the makers of the county, and other information.

(11) **Who Are the Baptists?** By Elder Henry Sheets; cloth; 96 pages. Edwards & Broughton Printing Company.

I presume this little volume may be classed as historical—religious controversy.

(12) **Reminiscences of the Civil War.** By P. L. Ledford; paper; 12 chapters. News Printing Company.

(13) **History of the Negro Baptists of North Carolina.** By J. A. Whitted, D. D.; cloth; illustrated; 212 pages. Edwards & Broughton Printing Company.

This history traces the rise of the Negro Baptist Church from slavery days down to the present.

(14) **The North Carolina Booklet,** under the editorship of Miss Mary Hilliard Hinton and Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, has published the following historic articles:

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, by A. S. Salley, Jr.

Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, by Supt. Bruce Craven.

Battle of Kings Mountain, by Prof. W. K. Boyd.

Schools in Colonial Times, by Dr. Charles Lee Smith.

Some North Carolina Heroines of the Revolution, by Dr. Richard Dillard.

Indians, Slaves, and Tories, by Editor Clarence H. Poe.

Thomas Person, by Dr. S. B. Weeks.

Sketch of Flora McDonald, by Mrs. S. G. Ayer.

General Joseph Graham, by Mrs. Walter Clark.

State's Rights in North Carolina, by Prof. H. M. Wagstaff.

Nag's Head Picture of Theodosia Burr, by Miss B. F. Pool.

(15) **Publications of the Guilford County Literary and Historical Association.** Volume 1; paper; pages 91. Stone & Company, Greensboro, Printers.

II.—POEMS.

(1) A re-print by Stone & Barringer Company of John Charles McNeill's **"Lyrics of Cotton Land,"** and **"Bandanna Ballad."**

(2) **Castle Gates.** By James Larkin Pearsons; cloth; 108 pages. Pearson Printing Company.

III.—LITERATURE.

(1) In a 12 volume series, entitled **"The South in the Building of the Nation,"** published by the Southern History Publishing Society, of Richmond, Va., one volume, namely:

"History of Southern Fiction," was edited by Dr. Edwin Mims

of the State University. In addition to the editorial work, Dr. Mims contributes an introduction of 65 pages. The whole volume contains 444 pages.

The following articles in this same series are written by North Carolinians:

North Carolina as a Proprietary, by Mr. R. D. W. Connor.

North Carolina as a Royal Province, by Dr. E. W. Sikes.

North Carolina in the Federal Union, by Dr. W. K. Boyd.

North Carolina in the Confederacy, by Judge Walter Clark.

North Carolina From 1866 to the Present, by D. J. G. deR. Hamilton.

The South in Interstate Controversies, by Dr. W. K. Boyd.

Southern Poetry Since War of Secession, by Dr. Edwin Mims.

The South's Contribution to Physical Science, by Dr. F. P. Venable.

Southern Magazines, by Dr. Edwin Mims.

European Influences in the South, by Dr. Edwin Mims.

IV.—RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

(1) **Selected Old Testament Studies.** By Dr. J. B. Shearer, LL. D., of Davidson College; 12 mo.; cloth; 223 pages; Presbyterian Committee of Publication, Richmond.

(2) **Bible Study.** By Prof. Henderson Weaver, of Rutherfordton College; Boards; 265 pages.

(3) **Lives of Christian Ministers.** By Prof. P. J. Kernodle, of Elon College; cloth; 408 pages; Central Publishing Company, Richmond.

(4) **Religion and Health.** By Rev. L. G. Broughton. D. D.; cloth; 63 pages; Fleming H. Revell, New York.

V.—TEXT BOOKS.

(1) **Corneille's "Le Cid."** By James D. Bruner, Ph. D., of Chowan Institute; cloth; 256 pages; American Book Company, New York.

(2) **A Practical Arithmetic.** By Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Stevens and Dr. Tait Butler; cloth; 386 pages; Scribners, New York.

(3) **Military Map Reading.** By Capt. Clarence O. Sherrill, of the United States Army; cloth; 50 pages; Tehoran Publishing Company.

(4) **Preparing the Teacher.** Published by a Committee from the Southern Christian Convention. The Committee was composed of Messrs. J. O. Atkinson, W. A. Harper, W. C. Wicker, and W. P. Lawrence; cloth; 236 pages; printed by the Christian Sun.

(5) **The Science of Accounts.** By Mr. George Allen, of Raleigh; cloth; 138 pages; Edwards & Broughton Printing Company.

(6) **School History of the Negro Race in America.** By E. A. Johnson, LL. B.; illustrated; cloth; 34 chapters; second editon.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

(1) **A Southerner in Europe.** By Mr. Clarence H. Poe; cloth; 14 chapters; 162 pages; Mutual Publishing Company, Raleigh.

(2) **Black Bass and Other Fishing.** By A. V. Dockery; 17 chapters; cloth; 171 pages; Commercial Printing Company, Raleigh.

(3) **Annotated Reprints of North Carolina Supreme Court Reports.** By Chief Justice Walter Clark; 18 volumes.

(4) **Mental Discipline and Educational Values.** By W. H. Heck, Professor of Education, University of Virginia; cloth; 174 pages; John Lane Company, New York.

HISTORICAL ACTIVITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA DURING THE PAST YEAR.

Almost since its beginning the President has had at each annual meeting a catalog of the books published by North Carolina writers, the more important literary activities of the year, but it was only in 1908 that the custom began of having a review of the historical activities of the year. This review is prepared each year by the man who of all men in the State is best qualified for the task—Mr. R. D. W. Connor, the efficient Secretary of the State Historical Commission. Mr. Connor's 1909 review is as follows:

All the resources of a State are not included in its soil and climate, its fields and forests, its rivers and mountains, and all the wealth of a people can not be expressed by the dollar-mark. A book is as much the evidence of wealth as a bale of cotton. Mental and moral resources, as well as material resources, must be counted in arriving at any true estimate of the wealth of a community, and no community that fails to develop the former may be called wealthy, though it may place the value of the latter ten places to the left of the decinal point. Intelligence, character, and patriotism, not hills and valleys, rivers and forests, fields and factories, are the things which differentiate one community from another. These are what give to North Carolina a personality of her own, easily distinguishable from the personalities of Virginia and of New York, of South Carolina and of Massachusetts. These are her mental and moral resources, and she can not neglect to develop them without losing something out of her life which leaves her poorer for her negligence, and lower in

the scale of civilization. These resources, I think, are best developed among any people, in their organized capacity as a State, by the study of their history and the cultivation of their historical consciousness. Such study broadens their intelligence, strengthens their character, and confirms their patriotism; and when the days of trial and stress come, these things become the chief assets especially of a democratic people.

It has taken many a weary year for anything like a considerable number of our people to realize this truth, but I believe they have come to it at last. During the last decade there has been a remarkable increase of interest among the people of North Carolina in all that pertains to them and their history; and the most encouraging aspect of this awakening is the fact that it is not the result of a sudden impulse. It is not a mushroom growth. It is the result of the intelligent and patriotic work of intelligent and patriotic men for many generations, working in what often seemed a sterile field, but working always with courage, foresight, and hope. I need mention only the names of Davie and Murphey, of Hawks and Swain, of Saunders and Clark, of Battle and Ashe, to remind you that for a century or more our cause has not lacked eminent names and eloquent advocates. They sowed the seed, we are reaping the harvest—a harvest of portraits and monuments, of patriotic societies and historical museums, and of historical activities in a dozen forms.

It is my duty this afternoon to summarize as briefly as possible such historical activities in North Carolina during the past year. In the preparation of this report, I have carefully scanned the newspapers from day to day, have read the reports of historical societies, have examined the acts of the Legislature, and have addressed letters of inquiry to the officials of the following organizations:

The United Confederate Veterans of North Carolina, the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the North Carolina Society of the Colonial Dames of America, the North Carolina Library Association, the State Literary and Historical Association, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Sons of the Revolution, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Hall of History, the State Library, the Guilford Battle Ground Company, the Wachovia Historical Society, the North Carolina Historical Society at the University, the Trinity College Historical Society, the Alamance Battle Ground Company, and the Moore's Creek Battle Ground Company.

Unfortunately only a few, a very few, of the officials to whom these communications were addressed have found time to reply to my inquiries. Nevertheless the information which has been gathered, is sufficient to show that we have had a year of real progress. In explanation of my task, let me repeat what I said a year ago, that the activities embraced in this report do not include the books of the year. The duty of compiling the bibli-

ography falls to another. But there are more ways of writing history than in the printed volume. Every historical document rescued from destruction, every record brought to light, every historic spot marked with suitable memorial, every monument erected, every portrait painted, is a record written on the page of history.

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS.

Most encouraging of all the activities of the year is the increased interest manifested in the history of North Carolina by the schools of the State. Ten years ago probably not a school in North Carolina included the subject in its course of study: they were too busy with the history of Egypt and Greece, of Rome and England, of Massachusetts and Virginia (dignified under the appellation of "History of the United States"). Every North Carolina child was taught the story of Jamestown and Plymouth Rock, and remained in ignorance of the stories of Roanoke Island and Albemarle; they were familiar with the names of John Hancock and Richard Henry Lee, but they knew nothing of John Ashe and Richard Caswell; they declaimed with great gusto Patrick Henry's "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death," but they never heard of Cornelius Harnett's 12th of April Resolution; and so the story runs through all the names and epochs of our history. No North Carolina child would have suspected that North Carolina had any history worth studying, or, if there were any, that it was an organic part of the history of the United States.

It is, of course, right and proper that the children of North Carolina should be familiar with the great names and the great events in the history of Massachusetts and Virginia, for they are great American names and great American events, and every American citizen should be familiar with them. But it is also right and proper that the great names and great events in the history of North Carolina should be taught, not to the children of North Carolina, but to American children everywhere, for they, too, are great American names and great events in American history. The Mayflower, Plymouth Rock, the Boston Tea Party, Lexington, Bunker Hill, are all part of the heritage of the North Carolina boy as well as of the Massachusetts boy, but no Massachusetts boy can refuse his share of the glory of Roanoke Island, of Moore's Creek Bridge, of Halifax, of Kings Mountain, of Guilford Court House, without being the poorer for his provincialism.

To-day, no public school in North Carolina can omit North Carolina history from its course of study without disobeying the law of the State. In order to ascertain to what extent and with what results this law is being obeyed, I addressed a letter of inquiry to the superintendents of our city schools, asking: (1) What work was done in North Carolina history during the past year; (2) how it compared in amount, in the time devoted

to it, and in the interest manifested by pupils with the work of previous years; (3) how it compared with the work planned for the present year. The superintendents of twenty-seven towns and cities replied. Their replies are interesting and encouraging. Let me summarize them briefly as follows:

The city of Asheville alone reported that the subject was not included in the course of study. Newton reported that interest in North Carolina history among the pupils is "increasing"; Stony Point, that it is "encouraging"; Kenly that "last year's work [was] far more satisfactory than that done any previous year." Waynesville reported "good results." Greenville found the work last year "very much more satisfactory than it has heretofore been." Morganton has a course in North Carolina history extending through three years. Maxton increased the amount of work done over the previous year by the addition of work in local history. Gastonia has entered upon "an era of interest" in our history. At Edenton the "children take a lively interest" in North Carolina history, while those of Ashboro find it both "interesting and profitable." Randleman included North Carolina history in the course of study. At Statesville the subject is studied "more and more from year to year with increasing interest." The pupils of Elizabeth City manifested an "enthusiastic love" of the work, and formed a County Memorial Society for the purpose of marking historic spots in Pasquotank County and of collecting an historical museum. Last year Marion "devoted more time to North Carolina history than formerly," and during the present year has offered a medal for the best work on the subject. Scotland Neck reports: "The interest in North Carolina history has grown from year to year, and we have secured better results every succeeding year." During the present year, Jonesboro has increased the work over that done last year. Durham has done likewise. Weldon has increased the work every year since the organization of the school, securing increased interest each year. The pupils of Monroe last year "took an extraordinary interest in their North Carolina history work, and appeared really to enjoy the history period." They found the settlement maps, showing in different colors the sections of the State settled by the English, the Scotch, the Germans, and the Scotch-Irish, with small pictures of log-cabins pasted on the sites of the oldest towns, exceedingly instructive. Within the past year Roxboro "doubled our [her] efforts to stimulate the practical study of North Carolina history." Hertford confesses that she is by no means doing what she could do, but as an honest confession is said to be good for the soul, we feel encouraged to hope that next year progress may be reported. Such at least proved to be the case with High Point, for High Point confessed that last year "practically nothing was done of a serious nature," but this year "a fairly good course in the history of our State has been inaugurated." The children of LaGrange like North Carolina history when presented by live, com-

petent teachers. Pilot Mountain found that the pupils were interested, and declared that the prospects for good work during the coming year are encouraging. The work at Belhaven last year was "not satisfactory," but more time will be given to it during the coming year. Hickory last year devoted twice as much time to it as during any previous year, and found that the pupils manifested "much more interest in the history of our State." It is evident, I think, from these reports, that the children of the State have at last taken hold of the subject, so that the future is secure.

MONUMENT BUILDING.

During the past year we have written an encouraging chapter in the history of monument-building in North Carolina,—certainly one of the most important forms of history-writing.

Three of these monuments, two of which were completed and the third begun, commemorate important events of the Revolution; one was erected in honor of a naval hero of the War of 1812; and seven, four completed and three begun, were erected to the North Carolina soldiers of the Confederacy. While we may well congratulate ourselves on these achievements, it is to be regretted that they lay the chief emphasis upon military prowess rather than upon achievements in civic progress.

LIBERTY POINT MONUMENT.

On June 21st, at Liberty Point, in Cumberland County, a movement was inaugurated for the erection of a monument to commemorate the signing on June 20, 1775, of what is known as the "Cumberland County Association," or the "Liberty Point Declaration of Independence." This document was a test, originally drawn up by the Council of Safety of South Carolina, and signed at Charleston, June 3, 1775. Afterwards a copy was sent to Wilmington, N. C , where it was signed June 19, 1775; and another copy to Cross Creek, in Cumberland County, where it was signed by the Whigs of the Cross Creek section, on June 20, 1775. Those sturdy patriots lived in a district dominated by the Scotch-Highlanders, who were Loyalists almost to a man, and their boldness in signing such a test under such circumstances well deserves to be fittingly commemorated by their descendants.

MOORE'S CREEK BRIDGE.

In 1857 the Moore's Creek Battle Ground Association erected a monument on the battlefield of Moore's Creek Bridge dedicated to the valor of the victors in that struggle. On the 29th of July, 1909, within the shadow of that monument, a second monument was unveiled and dedicated to the valor of the vanquished. These two monuments commemorate neither the victory of the one, nor the defeat of the other, but rather the courage, the loyalty to their respective causes, and the devotion to their duty,

so pre-eminently displayed by both sides on that memorable field.

The monument to the Highlanders bears the following appropriate inscription:

"Here fell
Captain McLeod, Captain Campbell,
and
about fifty Highland Scots, Loyalists,
who, with splendid courage,
assaulted with claymores
the American entrenchments.
They were Heroes who did
their duty as they saw it, and are worthy of
this tribute from the descendants of the
equally brave men whom they fought.
Peace to their ashes!"

"Erected by
The Moore's Creek Memorial Association.
1909."

KINGS MOUNTAIN MONUMENT.

A notable event of the year was the erection by the United States Government of an imposing monument on the site of the battle of Kings Mountain. Though this monument stands on the soil of South Carolina, the battle which it commemorates and the erection of the monument itself were, to a very large extent, achievements of North Carolinians. The monument, erected at a cost of $30,000, is made of North Carolina granite, and rises to a height of eighty-three and one-half feet above the ground. It rests on a foundation of solid rock beneath the earth. The north or front face bears the following inscription:

"Erected by the
Government of the United States of America,
to the establishment of which
the heroism and patriotism of those
who participated in this battle so
largely contributed."

On the west front is inscribed:

"To commemorate the victory of
Kings Mountain, October 7, 1780."

The east front perpetuates the names of the killed and wounded.

The monument was unveiled on the anniversary of the battle, October 7, 1909, in the presence of the Governors of North Carolina and South Carolina, and of a vast assemblage of interested spectators.

CAPTAIN OTWAY BURNS.

The War of 1812 was commemorated during the year by the

erection at Burnsville of a statue to the memory of Captain Otway Burns, of the privateer "Snapdragon." The statue was unveiled on July 5th, in the presence of five thousand people, the address of the occasion being delivered by the Chief Justice of North Carolina. It represents Captain Burns in full uniform, is of bronze, life-size, and mounted on a granite base of four sections. On a bronze tablet is the following inscription:

"Otway Burns.
Born in Onslow County, N. C., 1775.
Died in Portsmouth, N. C., 1850.
Sailor—Soldier—Statesman.
North Carolina's foremost son in the War of 1812-15.
For him, this town was named.
He guarded well our seas.
Let the mountains honor him."

The statue was erected by Captain Burns's grandson, Mr. Walter Francis Burns, of the city of New York.

If monument-building is any evidence of the sentiment of the builders, the Confederate soldier still holds first place in the hearts of our people. The year just past has witnessed the completion of four monuments to his memory and progress on the work of three others. This work has been chiefly, but not entirely, done by the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

VANCE COUNTY CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

The Vance County Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, have about raised the necessary funds for the erection of a Confederate Monument in the city of Henderson to the soldiers of Vance County. When the Chapter has raised $1,000 the city and county will each appropriate a like amount. The funds will be ready during the coming year and the corner-stone will probably be laid at an early date.

FRANKLIN COUNTY CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

The Franklin County Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, have begun a movement for the erection of a monument to the Confederate soldiers of Franklin County. About $600 have been raised. The monument will be erected when $3,000 have been secured.

GATES COUNTY CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

A movement for the erection of a monument to the Confederate soldiers of Gates County was inaugurated last June, by the organization of a "Confederate Monument Association." When $3,000 have been raised the monument will be erected.

CHOWAN COUNTY CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

Six years ago the Bell Battery Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, of Chowan County, began a movement for the erection of a Confederate monument at Edenton. The first con-

tribution was made by W. D. Pruden, Jr., aged nine years, who contributed two cents to the enterprise. His pennies grew rapidly until by July, 1904, they had grown into a sum sufficient to erect a granite shaft nineteen feet high. Later this shaft was surmounted by a bronze figure of a Confederate soldier seven feet in height. The completed monument was unveiled, May 10, 1909. It bears the following inscriptions:

"To Our Confederate Dead.
1861—1865."

[Reverse.]

"Gashed with innumerable scars,
Low in Glory's lap they lie,
Though they fell, they fell like stars,
Streaming splendor through the sky."

GRANVILLE COUNTY CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

In September, 1904, the Granville Grays Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, was organized for the purpose of erecting a monument to the soldiers of the Confederacy of Granville County. The movement was inaugurated in 1904; the corner-stone was laid May 10, 1909, and the monument was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies October 30, 1909. The monument is of gray granite, twenty-six feet in height, and is surmounted by a bronze statue of the Confederate soldier.

MACON COUNTY CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

The Macon County Confederate Monument was unveiled September 30, 1909. I regret that I have been unable to secure any details in regard to it.

ROWAN COUNTY CONFEDERATE MONUMENT.

The most notable event of the year, indeed the most notable event in the entire history of Confederate monument building in North Carolina, was the completion and unveiling at Salisbury, on May 10th, of the monument to the Confederate soldiers of Rowan County. This monument deserves something more than a mere passing notice. The movement for its erection was inaugurated by the Robert F. Hoke Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, of Rowan County, January 19, 1901. When sufficient progress had been made to consider the question of what design should be selected, the Chapter decided that it would "erect a memorial which should have an artistic value, as well as a patriotic significance." Such a monument was found in the magnificent group of Mr. Frederick W. Ruckstuhl, an eminent sculptor of New York, the original of which is in the city of Baltimore. This group Mrs. Frances F. Tiernan describes as "the finest expression in plastic art of the valor, endurance, and heroic qualities of the Confederate soldier." Ascertaining that one replica, and only one, of this beautiful monument, could be

made, the Chapter at once opened negotiations with the sculptor, who offered the replica to the Rowan Daughters for the sum of $10,000. At first flush, this seemed hopeless, but, as Mrs. Tiernan says: "Knowing that such an opportunity once lost could never be regained, the Chapter, gathering up its courage, rather than listening to the dictates of its fears, closed with the offer, and the contract with him was signed in April, 1903." Then began the long, hard struggle to raise the necessary money, and though at times the outlook was dark enough, the Chapter's enthusiasm never abated for one moment. Its splendid faith was finally justified, when, on May 10, 1909, it had the proud distinction of unveiling what is certainly the most beautiful and significant monument to the Soldiers of the Confederacy that has been erected on Confederate soil.

A group of bronze surmounts a pedestal of pink Rowan granite, which is not only beautiful in itself, but harmonizes admirably with the bronze. The pedestal bears the following inscriptions:

[Southeast Side.]

"In Memory
of
Rowan's Confederate Soldiers,
that
Their Heroic Deeds, Sublime Self-Sacrifice
and
Undying Devotion to Duty and Country
May Never Be Forgotten.
1861—1865."

[Northeast Side.]

"They Gave
Their Lives and Fortunes
For Constitutional Liberty
and
State Sovereignty in
Obedience to the Teachings of the Fathers
Who Framed the Constitution and Established the
Union of These States."

[Southwest Side.]

"Soldiers of the Confederacy:
Fame Has Given You
An Imperishable Crown,
History Will Record Your Daring Valor,
Noble Sufferings
and
Matchless Achievements
To the Honor and Glory of Our Land."

[Northwest Side.]

"Deo Vindice.
R. I. P."

The bronze group "expresses in the noblest possible form the splendid valor of the Confederate soldier, his heroic endurance of suffering and privation and his steadfast devotion to duty even unto death. He is exhibited as falling mortally wounded, after his long and desperate fight against overwhelming odds, when Fame, descending from the skies, supports his sinking form, while she holds aloft the crown of glory which History will place upon his brow."

A writer who was present at the scene describes the unveiling as follows:

"Back rolled the monument's drapery. In its place stood a striking figure—yes, two, but for the first instant the people saw but one. No proud-spirited Napoleon of war was this which met their gaze. No self-vaunting Alexander sorrowing at the seeming seizure of ambition's farthest goal; not even an equestrian Washington, self-composed in knowledge of victory won. The key-note sounded is on a different pitch. War in its bitter pitilessness rather finds reflection in the sculptor's work. It is a young man one sees with face betokening sturdy, even gentle blood, fatigued to exhaustion, even dying, his clothes torn and rent in hopeless disarray; his gun has been broken in the onslaught of his stronger antagonist. Then up steps Fame, impartial appraiser of human worth, and places upon his brow the laurel wreath of moral victory."

The erection of this statue is the most notable event in the history of monument-building in North Carolina. The statues which have been heretofore erected are expressions of the love of his people for the Confederate soldier, and of their loyalty to his memory, but one can hardly call them artistic or graceful, or find in them interpretations of the spirit of the Confederacy. Indeed most of them are cut from a pattern that may be purchased by the gross. But the Rowan Monument expresses all the love and all the loyalty to the memory of the Confederate soldier that the others do, and expresses infinitely more. It is the embodiment of the spirit of the Confederacy, and in it may be read the tragedy of the Lost Cause. It is neither stilted, nor stereotyped. It is art, real, enduring, inspiring art; for the genius of a true artist has caught in a remarkable degree the spirit of the Confederacy and has given it expression in a work of art as inspiring as the valor that it commemorates.

MONUMENTS TO UNION SOLDIERS.

Besides these monuments to the soldiers of the Confederacy, two monuments have been unveiled during the year to soldiers of the Union. Both are in the Federal Cemetery at New Bern, one, unveiled November 11, 1908, was erected to the soldiers of Massachusetts; the other, unveiled October 7, 1909, to the soldiers of Rhode Island.

WILLIAM L. SANUDERS.

During the year a large headstone has been placed over the hitherto unmarked grave of Colonel William Lawrence Saunders at Tarboro. The stone bears the following inscription:

"William Lawrence Saunders,
1835—1891.
Soldier—Editor—Historian—Statesman—Patriot.
Colonel 46th N. C. Troops.
Secretary of State 1879—1891.
Distinguished for Wisdom and Courage.
For twenty years he exerted more power in
North Carolina than any other man."

"I decline to answer."

PORTRAITS.

During the past year several portraits of more than ordinary interest have been added to the various collections of the State.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

The Sons of the Revolution on November 16, 1908, presented to the Executive Office a portrait of Alexander Martin, distinguished as a soldier of the Revolution, and five times elected Governor of North Carolina, 1782-1784 and 1789-1792. The presentation address was prepared by Mr. Frank Nash, of Hillsboro.

DAVID PATON.

On March 12, 1909, in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol, Capt. S. A. Ashe presented to the Executive Office a portrait of David Paton, architect of the State Capitol. The portrait was the gift of Mr. Paton's granddaughters. If he had done no other notable work in his profession, the designing and construction of this building alone would entitle him to rank as a genuine artist, and his portrait well deserves a place on the walls of the beautiful structure which his genius created.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The collection of portraits of the Supreme Court has received four notable additions. On October 27, 1908, a portrait of Judge Archibald D. Murphey was presented to the Court by Major John W. Graham, in behalf of the Murphey family. Judge Murphey, though never a Justice of the Supreme Court, sat by special commission from the Governor, at the November Term, 1819, and at the June Term, 1820, in place of Judge Henderson who had been of counsel in cases then pending before the Court. A portrait of Judge John D. Toomer, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1829, by appointment of the Governor, was presented, March 9, 1909, by Major E. J. Hale, in behalf of Judge Toomer's granddaughters. On April 20, 1909, Hon. Robert W.

Winston, in behalf of Judge Henderson's family, presented a portrait of Judge Leonard Henderson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, 1819 to 1829, and Chief Justice from 1829 till his death in 1833. Hon. William P. Bynum on May 11, 1909, presented the portrait of Judge David M. Furches, Associate Justice, 1894-1901, and Chief Justice, 1901-1902. These portraits preserve the features of four of North Carolina's most eminent sons; the addresses of presentation are distinct additions to the historical literature of the State.

WORK OF PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

I regret that I am unable to make a complete report of the activities of the various patriotic societies of the State. As I have already said, many letters of inquiry to the officials of these organizations, received no answers, hence I am unable to submit a full report of their work. The others I shall summarize as briefly as possible.

NORTH CAROLINA SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

A year ago I reported that the North Carolina Society of the Colonial Dames of America had made an extensive list of historic spots in North Carolina that were unmarked in any way. During the past year the Society has erected a handsome marker at one of the most interesting of these places—Russelborough—the Cape Fear home of Governor Arthur Dobbs and of Governor William Tryon, near Brunswick. Russelborough was the scene of the resistance to the Stamp Act on the Cape Fear. It was here that the Minute Men of Brunswick, Wilmington and the surrounding counties, led by Ashe and Waddell and Moore and Harnett, defied the power of the British Government by successfully preventing the enforcement of the Stamp Act in North Carolina. The monument erected by the Colonial Dames on May 5, 1909, is about six feet high and four feet square at the base, tapering from top to bottom about forty degrees. It is composed of stone and brick taken from the Governor's house, which was known in 1766 as Tryon Palace. The monument stands on a bluff, overlooking the Cape Fear River, with a large white tablet facing the river, making a conspicuous mark which will endure for many generations in commemoration of those who saw the right and fearlessly pursued it. The tablet bears the following inscription:

"RUSSELBOROUGH.

"Erected by Captain John Russell, Commander of His Britannic Majesty's Sloop of War 'Scorpion,' who gave his name to this residence and tract of fifty-five acres of land adjacent to the town of Brunswick.

"Subsequently owned and occupied by the British Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Arthur Dobbs, and

later conveyed to His Excellency, William Tryon, Governor.

"On the 10th of February, 1766, this building, known as Tryon's Palace, was surrounded by one hundred and fifty armed men of the Cape Fear, led by George Moore, of Orton and Cornelius Harnett, who resisted for the first time on this continent the authority of their sovereign lord the King, by demanding from Governor Tryon the person of Captain Lobb, commander of the Sloop of War 'Viper,' and the surrender of the odious emblems of the British Parliament's Stamp Act committed to his care, which had been brought to Brunswick by Captain Phipps in the Sloop of War 'Diligence.'

"Subsequently, on the 21st day of February, 1776, at 10 a. m., a body of four hundred to five hundred Cape Fear men, in arms, under Cornelius Harnett and Colonel James Moore, surrounded this house and demanded the surrender of His Majesty's Comptroller, Mr. Pennington, and required of him an oath that he would never issue any stamped paper in this province of North Carolina.

"This monument, erected May 5, 1909, by the North Carolina Society of the Colonial Dames of America, is composed of stones from the original foundation of Tryon's Palace on this spot."

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The North Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution during the year placed markers and tablets at several places of historic interest. The Mecklenburg Chapter placed a granite marker on the wall of the old Sugar Creek Burying Ground, where many of the early pioneers of Mecklenburg are buried. The tablet bears this inscription:

"Sugar Creek Burying Ground.
1750—1825.
Erected by the Mecklenburg Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution.
1909."

The Joseph Winston Chapter, of Winston-Salem, on November 28, 1908, placed two bronze tablets in the old Salem Tavern to commemorate the visit of President Washington in 1791. The same Chapter has begun the erection of a monument over the grave of the famous Cherokee Chief, Junaluska, in Graham County. This monument will be unveiled sometime during the present year.

The Statesville Chapter during the present year will place a

suitable marker on the site of Fort Dobbs, which played an important part in the French and Indian War.

NORTH CAROLINA DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

On October 24, 1908, the North Carolina Daughters of the Revolution saw the consummation of their efforts to erect a suitable memorial to the Edenton Tea Party, by the unveiling of a handsome bronze tablet on the wall of the rotunda of the State Capitol. The tablet bears the following inscription:

"Erected by the North Carolina Society of the
Daughters of the Revolution to the
Fifty-one Ladies of Edenton, Who, by Their
Patriotism, Zeal, and Early Protest Against British
Authority Assisted our Forefathers in the
Making of this Republic and
Commonwealth."

The funds for this memorial were raised by the publication of the North Carolina Booklet. Of this publication, I can only repeat with increased emphasis what I said in my report of a year ago. The North Carolina Booklet is the only publication in the State devoted exclusively to North Carolina history, and has contributed largely to the revival of that interest in our history on which I have already commented. The continued publication of this periodical is the most notable achievement of the Society. It well deserves the continued support of all those who are interested in that large part of American history contributed by North Carolina and her people.

The Society also presented three medals for the best essays on some subject of local history to the public schools of Raleigh, Edenton and Elizabeth City. No little interest was thus stimulated among the pupils in the history of their communities.

THE GUILFORD BATTLE GROUND COMPANY.

The Guilford Battle Ground Company continues to hold a foremost place among the patriotic organizations of the State. Its work in converting that notable Revolutionary battlefield into an historic park is entitled to all praise. In October, 1908, under the auspices of the Battle Ground Company, the battle of Guilford Court House was fought anew by Regulars detailed for the purpose from the United States Army, representing the British under Lord Cornwallis, and militia from the North Carolina National Guards, representing the Americans under General Greene. Fully 15,000 interested spectators witnessed the manoeuvres. During the year two monuments were erected, which were unveiled July 3, 1909. One is to Clio, the Muse of History. The statue is a Greek figure in bronze, resting on a massive block of granite which bears on one side a bronze tablet in-

scribed with the following lines, written by Major Joseph M. Morehead, President of the Guilford Battle Ground Company:

"As sinking silently to night,
Noon fades insensibly,
So truth's fair phase assumes the haze
And hush of history.

"But lesser lights relieve the dark
Dumb dreariness of night,
And o'er the past historians cast
At least a stellar light."

The other monument was erected to the memory of David Caldwell. It bears on its face the following inscription:

"Dr. David Caldwell.
Born 1724—Died 1824."

On the four sides of the base are the following words:

"Preacher"—"Teacher"—"Physician"—"Patriot."

A third monument has been begun, but has not yet been completed. In addition to these activities, a large force of road-workers made extensive improvements on the grounds, cutting down hills, and putting avenues and carriage-ways into good shape. The grounds are now in excellent condition. The Battle Ground Company has continued its efforts to induce the United States to accept the field as a gift and to convert it into a National Park. Bills for that purpose have more than once passed the Senate, only to meet defeat in the House by the hostility of an eminent native of Guilford County, who happens to hold high place in the National Congress.

ALAMANCE BATTLE GROUND COMPANY.

The Alamance Battle Ground Company, incorporated by the General Assembly of 1909, met at Burlington on April 14, 1909, and organized by the election of the proper officers and the appointment of committees to draft by-laws and outline the work to be done.

DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY.

I have been unable to secure a report of the activities of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, except the reports of the local Chapters which I have already given. The newspapers report that on October 15, 1909, the Society laid at Wilmington, the corner-stone of a monument to the late George Davis, Attorney-General of the Confederacy. The monument will probably be completed during the coming year.

Through the instrumentality of Miss Rebecca Cameron, several of the local Chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy have secured from surviving Confederate soldiers written ac-

counts of their personal reminiscences and experiences during the Civil War. These have been filed among the collections of the North Carolina Historical Commission where they form a valuable addition to the historical sources of the State. It is respectfully suggested that the Chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy increase their activities in this respect, and endeavor to procure from every surviving Confederate veteran such a statement, however brief, of his career in the Confederate Army. How important such statement will some day be, we can judge by what we have lost in not having such personal accounts of our soldiers of the Revolution.

MEMORIAL TABLETS.

At the University of North Carolina, memorial tablets to Mrs. Cornelia Phillips Spencer and to the late Thomas N. Hill were erected in Memorial Hall.

HISTORICAL SOCIETIES.

My efforts to procure reports of the activities of the Historical Societies of the State have not been very successful. Two notable exceptions to this statement must be noted—the Historical Society of Trinity College and the Wachovia Historical Society.

TRINITY COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Trinity College Historical Society during the past year has directed its activities along three lines, viz., literary exercises, collection of Caroliniana, and the raising of an endowment fund for publication purposes. Of the literary exercises, one commemorating the centenary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, and two commemorating important events in the history of Trinity College, were of especial interest. The most important additions made to the Society's collections of Caroliniana were copies of letters of Nathaniel Macon; the Autobiography of Dr. Brantly York; the History of Front Street Church, Wilmington, in 1865, by Rev. L. S. Burkhead; Memoirs of Governor W. W. Holden; letters and other manuscripts relating to Reconstruction, and numerous deeds and other legal documents containing valuable autographs. A number of volumes from the library of Governor Jesse Franklin were also secured, and copies of unpublished letters of Sidney Lanier and other Southern writers, and of James Fennimore Cooper. Of the endowment of $1,000, something over $200 has been raised.

WACHOVIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The Wachovia Historical Society assisted the Daughters of the American Revolution in placing two tablets in the old Salem Tavern in commemoration of Washington's visit in 1791. Members of the Society read interesting papers relative to that event. The Society has added to its splendid collections a number of

valuable articles. It also reports that during the year the Moravian town of Bethania, six miles north of Winston-Salem, has celebrated the one-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its founding.

STATE ACTIVITIES.

Through three agencies, other than those already mentioned, the State in her official capacity, has manifested unusual activity in historical matters—through the Hall of History, the North Carolina Historical Commission, and the General Assembly.

HALL OF HISTORY.

The Director of the Hall of History reports that about 1,200 objects have been added to the collection during the past year, making the total number of objects now in the Hall of History 7,200. Among the most interesting of the articles recently added are portraits of Sir Walter Raleigh and of Queen Elizabeth, the gift of Mr. James Sprunt, of Wilmington; photographs of St. Phillips Church, Brunswick, and of Orton, the finest type of colonial mansion now standing in the State; portraits of Penelope Barker, and the tea caddy used at the Edenton Tea Party; the Lafayette coach, used by Lafayette upon his visit to Fayetteville in 1825, and the badge worn by him on the same occasion; photographs of old Fort Macon and Fort Caswell; photographs of two North Carolina Presidents, Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson; the original design of the North Carolina State flag, adopted by the State Convention, May 28, 1861; relics of the commanding officers of the Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment, Colonels Vance, Burgwyn, and Lane; a number of arms and wearing apparel of the Civil War period; photographs illustrating the great fisheries and wild ponies on the coast; panoramic views of the city of Raleigh; flags used by the United States cruiser North Carolina at the Battle of Manila Bay; objects and photographs illustrative of Cherokee Indian life in North Carolina of present day; an Indian god of stone taken from Cherokee burial ground; whiskey still, captured in Scotland by Robert Burns, the poet, while a Government gauger, and later brought to Fayetteville; and a fine collection of pictures of the seals of North Carolina. Besides these, numerous autographs and early prints have been secured; the collection of photographs of State institutions has grown considerably and important additions have been made to the collections of wearing apparel. Arrangements have been made to install the figure-heads of the cruisers North Carolina and Raleigh, and to fill two cases with objects illustrating the old ante-bellum plantation life of the South.

THE NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION.

The North Carolina Historical Commission has continued its work along the lines outlined in my last report. The principal

activities of the Commission have been in the collection, classification, filing and indexing of manuscripts. The following have been added to the collections of the Commission:

	Documents.
L. O'B. Branch collection, embracing	48
Hayes Transcripts, embracing	82
Lord Dartmouth Transcripts, embracing	63
Copies from the Virginia Gazette, embracing	147
Miscellaneous Transcripts, embracing	9
Swain and Spencer Transcripts, embracing	875
Total	1,115

The Commission has also secured an index to the North Carolina items in the Colonial and Revolutionary newspapers of South Carolina, which in the absence of North Carolina newspapers of those periods, form a valuable source of historical information. The index embraces the following papers published at Charleston:

The South Carolina Gazette and Country Journal, 1732 to 1775, inclusive.

The South Carolina and American General Gazette, 1766 to 1772, inclusive; 1774 to 1780, inclusive.

The Royal Gazette, 1781 and 1782.

The City Gazette, or Daily Advertiser, 1789 and 1790.

The State Gazette of South Carolina, 1786 to 1788.

The Gazette of the State of South Carolina, 1777, 1783, 1784, 1785.

The Charleston Morning Post, 1787.

The publications of the Commission during the year have been as follows:

Bulletin No. 3. The Second Biennial Report of the North Carolina Historical Commission, 1906-1908. Prepared by the Secretary.

Bulletin No. 4. David Paton, Architect of the North Carolina State Capitol. An address by S. A. Ashe, delivered in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol at Raleigh, March 12, 1909, upon the presentation of the portrait of David Paton to the State, and its acceptance by Governor W. W. Kitchin.

Bulletin No. 5. The Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, 1666-1909. Illustrated. By J. Bryan Grimes.

Bulletin No. 6. The Significance of History in a Democracy. An address by C. Alphonso Smith, delivered at the unveiling of a monument to the Muse of History on the Guilford Battle Ground, near Greensboro, N. C., July 3, 1909.

Public Education in North Carolina: A Documentary History, 1790-1840. Edited by Charles L. Coon. Two volumes.

Correspondence of Jonathan Worth. Edited by J. G. deR. Hamilton. Two volumes.

Pocket Manual of North Carolina for the use of the members of the General Assembly of 1909.

The most encouraging feature of the Commission's work is that students are beginning to find their way to its collections, and to make use of them in their investigations into our history. During the year the following have made use of this source: Dr. J. G. deR. Hamilton, in his investigations into the history of Reconstruction in North Carolina; Mr. William H. Hoyt, of New York, in his investigations into the career of Judge Archibald D. Murphey; Dr. W. K. Boyd, in his investigations into the history of the Convention of 1835; Mr. Gilmer Korner, of Trinity College, in his investigations in the history of railroads in North Carolina; Mr. J. A. Morgan, of Cornell University, in his investigations into the history of internal improvements in North Carolina; and Dr. Edmund C. Burnett, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, examinations of the letters of the North Carolina delegates in the Continental Congress for a series of delegates' letters to be published by the Carnegie Institution. In addition to these who have visited the rooms of the Commission in person, numerous others have availed themselves of the collections of the Commission through correspondence with the Secretary.

In connection with the work of the Historical Commission, I wish to report three historical activities of a nature entirely different from any heretofore reported. I report these because they serve to point a moral, which I wish to drive home with all the force of which I am capable. Sometime ago a distinguished son of one of North Carolina's eminent men, learning that there was quite a collection of his father's papers in possession of a certain family, immediately made application for the privilege of using them in the preparation of a biography of his father on which he was then engaged. He received the astounding reply that only a few days before his request was received, the papers of this legislator, Governor, United States Senator, Confederate States Senator, and United States Cabinet officer, had been thrown on a trash heap and burned as rubbish!

During the early part of the present year, the newspapers announced the complete destruction by fire of the house of Major James H. Foote, of Wilkes County. Major Foote was not only a brave Confederate soldier; he was much more than that, for he was Custodian of the Roll of Honor of the Confederate troops of North Carolina. The fire which destroyed his house completely consumed his library and all his papers.

The third historical activity of this nature is told by the papers of the State in the following dispatch, dated at Fayetteville, September 4, 1909:

"Three very mysterious fires occurred today at the home, on Haymount, this city, of Major E. J. Hale, editor of the Fayetteville Observer. All three of the fires, which were of distinct

origin, being among valuable papers and files. The first blaze was discovered by servants, in a storage room containing, besides other records, files of the Fayetteville Observer from 1825. This fire was extinguished after the loss of many valuable records, and considerable injury to the building. Some hours later two fires were discovered, one in a closet on the second floor, and the other among papers in the study. The files of the Observer have passed through several fires, including the burning of the Observer office by General Sherman during the Civil War."

LEGISLATION.

Since the last session of this Association the General Assembly of North Carolina has been in session. The Assembly was generous toward the historical activities of the State. Acts were passed authorizing Jackson, Macon and Rutherford counties to donate land for the sites of Confederate monuments. The city of Henderson and the county of Vance were authorized to appropriate $1,000 each towards the Confederate monument to be erected in Henderson to the soldiers of Vance County. The town of Rockingham was authorized to appropriate $250, and the county of Richmond to appropriate $500, and a site, for a monument to the soldiers of Richmond County. From the State Treasury $2,500 were appropriated toward the proposed monument to Henry L. Wyatt. The Alamance Battle Ground Company was incorporated for the purpose of erecting suitable memorials on the battlefields of Alamance and Pyle's Hacking Match, and for caring for the grounds, and $200 were appropriated by the State as an aid in the work. An act of especial importance was one creating the State Library Commission, for the purpose of encouraging the establishment of libraries in North Carolina, of giving aid and advice to those already in existence, and of collecting data bearing on the work of libraries. An annual appropriation of $1,500 was made for the support of the Commission. Another act which will be welcomed by students of our history authorized the Secretary of State to have the warrants, plats and surveys on file in his office, on which the lands in North Carolina and much of that of Tennessee were granted, classified, filed and indexed. A perfect mine of information into the early history of the State will thus be opened. For this work, $3,000 were appropriated. An act which will appeal especially to the interest of this Association was the incorporation of the John Charles McNeill Memorial Society "for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the late John Charles McNeill, and for the moral, intellectual and social improvement of the community which gave him birth." Three other acts deserve more extended notice.

The preamble of Chapter 496, of the Public Laws of 1909, recites the fact that:

"Whereas, it is a well-known historical fact that the noted

pioneer, Daniel Boone, lived for many years in the State of North Carolina, and that his infancy and young manhood were spent in what was at the time Rowan County and is at present the County of Davidson; and whereas it is desirous that his memory should be perpetuated among us"—

Therefore, the "Daniel Boone Association" was incorporated for that purpose, with authority to erect memorials, to collect historical material, and to do such other things as may tend "to perpetuate the memory of the life of Daniel Boone in North Carolina."

Another act (Chapter 263, Public Laws 1909), which looks to the celebration of one of the really great events in the history of North Carolina, in which all the people of the State should join, recites that:

"Whereas, the people of the town of New Bern desire to commemorate the bicentennial of the founding and incoporation of the ancient Colonial capital of this great State by holding a "home-coming week" in the year one thousand nine hundred and ten, upon which occasion fitting and appropriate ceremonies will be had in celebration of the founding and incorporation of the town; and whereas the town of New Bern, founded in March, one thousand seven hundred and ten, has contributed no small part to the history of this State, and her great sons, William Gaston, George E. Badger, John Stanley and others have held high place in the State and nation, always worthily and in honor to the State and to their native town, whose people desire to do honor to their memory on this occasion; and whereas it is necessary, in order to appropriately commemorate the event and to receive, welcome and entertain the home-coming of her sons and the descendants of her sons now living in this State and other States," therefore—

The city of New Bern and the county of Craven were authorized to appropriate the sum of $2,500 each, to be used for that purpose. The State herself might well have appropriated a like sum toward this event, for it is an event in which the State is interested and in which all her people should join.

"North Carolina was the first colony to vote explicit sanction to independence," declares the historian Bancroft. "Thus," declares a distinguished historian of Massachusetts, "the popular party carried North Carolina as a unit in favor of independence. when the colonies from New England to Virginia were in solid array against it." The 12th of April, 1776, is the proudest date in the annals of North Carolina, and in recognition of this fact the General Assembly passed an act making April 12th a legal holiday. That act deserves to be quoted in full:

"Whereas, the Provincial Congress which met at Halifax, in this State, in April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, after providing for the military organization of the State, did on the twelfth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and

seventy-six, adopted the following resolutions, generally known as the Halifax Resolutions, to-wit:

" 'Resolved, That the delegates from this colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates from the other colonies in declaring independence and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony,'

"And, whereas, said resolution is the first declaration in favor of independence by the people of the whole State, through their duly authorized representatives, and was adopted more than two months before the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress; and whereas an occurrence so momentous in the history of our State and Nation, and so illustrative of the patriotism and wisdom of the whole people of North Carolina, should be commemorated; therefore—

"The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

"Section 1. That the twelfth day of April in each and every year be and the same hereby is made a legal holiday in North Carolina.

"Sec. 2. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification."

Ratified this the 9th day of March, A. D. 1909.

SUMMARY.

Summarizing this report, we find the following evidences of historical activity during the year that are worthy of especial note:—

(1) The schools of the State have introduced the study of the history of North Carolina to an extent never known before;

(2) Twelve monuments have been erected at a cost exceeding $50,000;

(3) Seven monuments have been begun;

(4) Six memorial tablets have been set up;

(5) Ten portraits of persons eminent in the history of the State have been presented to the State;

(6) Twelve hundred objects have been added to the collections of the Hall of History;

(7) One thousand two hundred and twenty-four manuscripts have been added to the collections of the North Carolina Historical Commission, and seven publications issued;

(8) Three patriotic societies have been incorporated for historical purposes;

(9) From the State treasury, $7,200 have been appropriated, and from city and county treasuries, $7,750 have been authorized for hisorical purposes;

(10) The anniversary of the most signinficant event in the Revolutionary history of the State has been set apart as a legal holiday.

Surely there are good grounds for the assertion made above

that we are in the midst of an awakening of interest in the history of our State.

During Mr. Connor's speech Ambassador Bryce entered the hall and was enthusiastically received. The next speaker was Mrs. John van Landingham, of Charlotte, whose subject was "The Encouragement of Art as an Aid to North Carolina History and Literature." The women of the State have always given the Society its support and have from the first been recognized in the distribution of offices and committee assignments, but Mrs. van Landingham was the first woman to make a formal address at an annual meeting. She said:

THE ENCOURAGMENT OF ART AS AN AID TO NORTH CAROLINA HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

Probably the best way to approach this subject is to ask ourselves these questions: What has art done for the history and literature of nations? What have been the incentives to art production? How can the lessons of the past be applied to our own conditions?

Among very ancient nations art was not only an aid to history, but it was history's chief record. We are told that 450 years before Christ Herodotus visited Egypt and there was taken to the temple of Thebes and shown 345 wooden effigies of those who had held the highest priestly office during the reigns of Kings from Menes to Seti. Each, during his life, had there placed his statue. From this the "Father of History" computed the various dynasties for hundreds of years back, and endeavored to corroborate their records. Four centuries afterward Deodorus was in Egypt, and the same legends were rehearsed and the same book of records proven by means of this crude Egyptian art.

ART OUR OLDEST HISTORIAN.

You will recall that Menes built Memphis. He adorned the temple of Ptah, and here, says a modern historian, "were the first recorded triumphs of Egyptian civilization." As regal power expanded and population increased the kings found it necessary to give employment to thousands. They gratified their personal vanity, their religious theories and governmental exergencies by the construction of magnificent sepulchres for royalty. The pyramids were the results of this monumental impulse. Though built twenty-five centuries before the Christian era, it is to the art which depicts upon the walls of their inner chambers the story of ancient kings that history to-day tells to the world the tale of Khufu, Khafra and Menkera. Time has obliterated the results of their wars and their conquests, their private lives and public services, but their pyramids and that "great effigy hewn

from solid rock which, with solemn visage, still looks toward the Nile," testify to the world the civilization of their day and the glories of their country.

Besides these monumental works, and the picturesque obelisks which adorn the land, it is to the carvings, the statues, the decorations of temples and sepulchres that the historian goes for the true history of the people. We are told that in the tomb of Beni Hassan "five varieties of plows are depicted, and farming life is shown in detail; sheep and goats treading the seed into the ground; wheat gathered into sheaves, threshed, measured, carried in sacks to granaries; flax bundled on the backs of asses, figs gathered, grapes thrown into the press, wine carried to the cellar, the overseer and the hands in the fields and gardens; the bastinado laid on the backs of laggards." In other sculpture are spinners and weavers, potters and painters, masons and shoemakers, glass blowers and metalsmiths. There are interiors of homes and kitchens; there are domestic animals and their uses; there are soldiers and battles, wrestlers and jugglers, musicians and dancers, and every phase of life depicted in imperishable tablets of stone.

The ruins of Thebes and Komombo, the temples of Abydos and Dendera, the columns of El Karnak, the mammoth statues of kings, the sphinxes of Ammun-ra, the pictorial delineations of life, of religion, and of battles on walls and native cliffs, on granite obelisks and buried stone tell the religion and the history of a great and an ancient people. Art, then, is the real historian of that period and all the later ages have been heirs of its industry.

The same guide as an aid and delineator of history conducts us through Chaldea and Assyria, through Babylon, Medea and Persia, unto Greece and Rome.

All the pagan religions with their attractive myths, however told in poetry and in prose, would be but little known and less remembered, were it not for the art that has perpetuated them.

The Greeks loved the beautiful. They were surrounded by it. Their cerulean skies and lovely landscapes were a fit setting for the most beautiful of the races of men. "No people were ever gifted with so great personal beauty, and none ever so much adored the gift." This homage was universal. Most naturally, then to the Greek "thought became Apollo, and his dream was transformed into Psyche."

That, though, was the age of courage as well as beauty, of love of liberty and of patriotism, of poetry, history, oratory and philosophy. It also was the age of highest development of art. What Homer related in the Iliad and Odyssey, what Hesiod sung, what Sophocles, Æschylus, and Euripides portrayed in drama, what Aristophanes satirized or historian recorded, were illustrated in statue, in frieze and on temple walls.

INFUENCE OF SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECTURE.

Sculpture followed literature. "Only when refinement and leisure had been attained by the industrial pursuits, only when war had aroused and poetry had soothed the spirit of Hellas, did she begin to give form to fancy and make her thought imperishable in marble." As her sculpture has been the most perfect in the world. so her architecture has been the model for all nations. reaching during the ages of Pericles the climax of its development. What is Greece to-day separated from its literature, its architecture and its sculpture? With these it remains a great fountain of inspiration and the shrine where the whole world has sent innumerable votaries.

Painting reached under the Greeks marvelous advancement, yet none of their best productions have been preserved. It is, therefore, to the dual arts, architecture and sculpture, that we chiefly look as guides to history and literature down to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. We follow these through Greece, Italy, and the Byzantine Empire, through the Romanesque art of the Middle Ages as it was developed in Germany, in France and again in Italy; through Norman architecture in England and Gothic art in France, England, Germany, and Italy, unto the fifteenth century. We find the Church, prior to the printing press used these arts as a very Bible of the people. Within a building the sacred story was told in carvings and statues, in inscriptions and illuminated windows; while without the necessary conditions adapted their uses to figures of saints, historical characters and personifications of virtues, so grouped and arranged as to adorn the structure yet symbolize all the essentials of Christian faith. Of the carved stalls of the choir of Amien's Cathedral—begun in 1220—Ruskin says: "Sweet and young grained wood it is, oak trained and chosen for such work; sound as four hundred years since. Under the carver's hand it seems to cut like clay, to fold like silk, to grow like living branches, to leap like living flame, canopy crowning canopy, pinnacle piercing pinnacle it shoots and wreathes itself into an enchanting glade, inextricable, imperishable, fuller of leafage than any forest, and fuller of story than any book." The very object and aim of the cathedral was to tell the story of Christ, as well as to furnish a place for worship. "In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries no one built a Gothic window without intending that it should ultimately be filled with stained glass, telling some sacred history."

HOW CAN ART BE ENCOURAGED?

During the fifteenth century painting, the last of the trinity of arts, came in its fullness to further illuminate history and literature. What we owe to it would require hours to relate. Suffice it to say that many of the treasures of the world were produced at this period. In their creation comes the answer to the question, "What have been the incentives to art production?"

The primary incentive has been to teach and to perpetuate history. In the ancient world the kings and priests had the work executed. During later pagan periods emperors commemorated their own achievements, and priests celebrated their mythological beliefs. Then the church used art to teach in enduring form the sacred history and religion. Individuals gave employment to artists that they might preserve their own achievements, and also their own images. Then guilds and corporations, cities and governments began to see the value of art as an aid to history and memorials were built and events commemorated by costly monuments. Had it not been for Pericles there would have been no Parthenon. Augustus Caesar said he found Rome a city of bricks and left it one of marble. But for Cosmo de Medici there would have been no San Marco. But for Lorenzo the Magnificent and Pope Julius II., Michael Angelo would not have had opportunity in Florence and in Rome for his great genius as a sculptor, architect, and painter, nor would Raphael have made his wonderful frescoes. Had not the governors of the city invited painters to Florence to develop art unto Grecian ideals there would not have been formed that great Florentine circle with Cimabue and Giotto as morning stars and De Vinci, Fra Angelico and a whole galaxy of luminaries. When the Guilds of Merchants determined to place bronze doors at San Giovanni many artists flocked to the city. Among the thirty-four competitors Lorenzo Ghiberti obtained the order, and because of it has left to the world a marvelous conception of sacred history interpreted by art. So, too, in Venice and Rome, in Spain and France, there has ever been those who took the initiative and encouraged art.

THE THREE THINGS NEEDED.

From this let us take a lesson. The essentials to art production are a history and a literature to depict, a patron to encourage, and an artist equal to the undertaking.

In our own country Massachusetts has had more of its history preserved and its literature made familiar through art than has any other State.

In address by Judge Walter Clark in 1901 before the Teachers' Assembly at Wrightsville on the topic, "How Can Interest Be Aroused in the Study of History in North Carolina"? he so fully pictured the condition in our State in regard to art that I wish to quote him in part. He said:

"The eye should be appealed to by paintings and engravings. In every Massachusetts school book, in every Massachusetts library and public building, you will find engravings of the notable events in her history and of the great men who have led her people on all great occasions. There you will find placed before the eyes of childhood the representation of the 'Landing from the Mayflower' upon the rock-bound coast, in the depth of winter, the flight of the British from Lexington; the death of Warren;

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the scenes in her Indian wars; the pictures of Adams, of Hancock, and of Webster.

"They have the landing of the pilgrims of 1620. What North Carolina school-room or public building impresses upon the mind of childhood that other scene thirty-five years earlier when the first Englishment settlement on this continent was made upon our own shores at Roanoke Island? Not amid the snows of a barren coast, as at Plymouth Rock, but in the middle of a semi-tropical summer, with the great cypresses hung with moss, as sentinels of the historic scene, and the odors of Araby the blest wafted to sea-worn wanderers from the shores of this new land of hope and plenty."

There follows a comparison of great events in the two States: Of the Boston tea party, and its counterpart the Wilmington resistance to the stamp act; of Paul Revere's ride and Captain Jack's horseback trip to Philadelphia after the memorable 20th of May; Attucks riot in Boston and the battle of Alamance in North Carolina; Bunker Hill and Moore's Creek; the Fourth of July at Philadelphia and the 12th of April at Halifax; Indian attacks, Revolutionary skirmishes and Civil War battles. In one State everything is depicted by pen, by brush, by chisel; in the other, even the faint outlines of history and tradition are blurred by silence and indifference.

It has been eight years since Judge Clark spoke on this subject. Has anything been done to change conditions in the State?

Probably the reason why Massachusetts has accomplished so much is because general interest and public spirit have been behind every movement and justified the expense. Whether it has been monuments on battlefields, statues of great men, portraits and busts at Harvard of its notable alumni, the decorations of the Boston library, the Museum of Fine Arts, the frescoes of American battles upon ceilings of the State House, the collection of statuary and of paintings, or the illustrations of books, there has been a public appreciation that realized that art is really worth while, that it not only is an aid to history and to literature, but that it lifts the masses into a perception of beauty, and into an aspiration for high effort.

SOME PRACTICAL THINGS NORTH CAROLINA CAN AND SHOULD DO.

North Carolina has the history. What she needs is a patronage that will encourage art, and there is no doubt that artists will be lured from without and possibly developed within our own State.

Cannot our wealthy citizens rise to patriotic heights, and in purchasing their own pictures endeavor also to serve their State by exacting portrayals of North Carolina events? Will they not give further service by gifts and legacies? Cannot this Association use its influence to educate the public taste to the import-

ance of art till some future Legislature will as gladly create an art fund as it now does one for public schools? Will not some one give a medal, a prize, or a trophy for competitive drawings from which a valuable picture later may be executed? Will not our organizations, our press and our general public see to it that North Carolina fills with statuary all its allotted space in the National Capitol? Will not our Historical Commission keep a watch on National buildings and endeavor some time, somewhere, to have a North Carolina event commemorated? Will not our poets choose North Carolina subjects that through song and illustrations every child may grow familiar with our history?

"The key to every man is his thought. Men walk as prophecies of the next age." Our part is so to guide by suggestive environment and by substantial appreciation of what is noble in individuals and important in the history of the Commonwealth that we "school each wandering thought to its high estate, and tempt each mind to its greatest achievement."

After Mrs. van Landingham's address, the Association adjourned till 8 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The highwater mark of interest in the Literary and Historical Association was reached at the evening session which began at 8 p. m., in the large auditorium of the Blind Institution. "Never in the history of North Carolina has a more representative audience of the people of the State assembled," declared the News and Observer next morning, and twice as many people would have been present if the city had had an auditorium large enough to accommodate them. Seated on the stage were Rt. Hon. James Bryce, Ambassador from Great Britain; Dr. George R. Parkin, of England, agent of the Cecil Rhodes Scholarships; Hon. James Wilson, of Iowa, Secretary of Agriculture; Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, of Alabama, ex-Secretary of the Navy; the officers of the Association, Governor Kitchin, Chief Justice Clark, Associate Justices Walker and Hoke, Editor Josephus Daniels, Bishop Joseph Blount Cheshire, Hon. R. H. Battle, ex-Judge R. W. Winston, Dr. W. L. Poteat, President of Wake Forest College; Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, of Winston-Salem; Dr. D. H. Hill, President of A. & M. College; Professors E. K. Graham and J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton, of the State University; Gen. W. R. Cox; G. W. Lay, Rector of St. Mary's School; Col. Chas. E. Johnson, Dr. Chas. Lee Smith, Hon. Fred A. Woodard of Wilson, Col. A. J. Feild, Dr. H. A. Royster, Prof. Benj. F. Sledd of Wake Forest, and others.

The first speaker introduced was Col. J. Bryan Grimes, Chairman of the State Historical Commission, and for several years past a member of the Executive Committee of the State Literary and Historical Association. Colonel Grimes spoke as follows:

THE IMPORTANCE OF MEMORIALS: WHY NORTH CAROLINA SHOULD ERECT AND PRESERVE MEMORIALS AND MARK HISTORIC PLACES.

This afternoon marks the tenth annual session of this Association. Just nine years ago a company of patriotic North Carolinians gathered together and organized the State Literary and Historical Association. The purposes of the organization are:

"The collection, preservation, production, and dissemination of State literature and history; the encouragement of public and school libraries; the establishment of an historical museum; the inculcation of a literary spirit among our people; the correction of printed misrepresentations concerning North Carolina; and the engendering of an intelligent, healthy State pride in the rising generation."

WHAT THIS ASSOCIATION HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

As a result of their efforts:

(a) Twenty-four hundred libraries have been established in rural public schools, containing two hundred thousand well-selected books with a reading circle of a million people.

(b) The Hall of History has been established containing the best collection of historical relics to be found in the South. It is annually visited by more than 50,000 sons and daughters of the State to whom the exhibit is a revelation and an inspiration. The display is an object lesson which in a few minutes demonstrates and teaches more of the State's history than can be learned in months of book study. Under the enthusiastic and devoted care of Col. F. A. Olds this museum has grown to be the pride of the State, and now contains over seven thousand articles, many of them of priceless historical value. It is in its infancy, and when domiciled in a fire-proof building, it will easily multiply itself to seven times seven thousand relics.

(c) This Association has caused the establishment of North Carolina Day in the public schools, whereby one day in each year is devoted to the celebration of North Carolina history. On that day more than half a million children, with their relatives and friends, gather together to hear the story of their mother State.

(d) In an effort to preserve the integrity of our history and defend the State from misrepresentation, it settled beyond question our claim of "First at Bethel, Farthest at Gettysburg, Last at Appomattox." These are no longer controverted statements in our history, and we have chiseled the facts on imperishable granite and placed upon the gory fields of Bethel, Chicamauga, and Appomattox stones marking North Carolina's positions.

(e) This Association has inculcated a literary spirit and a desire for historic research among our people, with the result that more literature is now being written in North Carolina than she has ever before produced. Under its influence a gifted Carolinian has offered a jeweled cup to the author of the best work of the preceding year.

(f) A few years ago the student of North Carolina history had to reply upon almost inaccessible manuscripts and the obscure writings of Williamson, Martin, Hawks, and a few others. It is true, Murphy, Graham, Jones, Hubbard, Swain, Wiley, Davis, and some others at a later period, wrote ably and well, but we had nothing from them approaching the dignity of a story of our people.

In the midst of many difficulties Wheeler and Moore, with great labor, dug out much of the history of North Carolina. Then came Saunders with his monumental work, the Colonial Records, followed by Judge Clark with his State Records, covering the period from 1776 to 1791.

With the two hundred years of our State's life, our history writers could be counted within a score. Now more than a score are at work in a labor of love telling the story of an heroic past and a teeming present, and the task has just begun. Within the decade, Battle, Ashe, Graham, Clark, Hill, Peele, Weeks, Connor, Hamilton, Nash, Clewell, Pittman, Boyd, Sims, Allen, Hoyt, Waddell, Sikes, Noble, Schenck, Haywood, Bassett, Grady, Dodd, and others, have written and are now writing with accuracy and ability. To-day a scholar desiring to study the history of North Carolina would go to the University of Wisconsin rather than to our own University; to the Capitol of Wisconsin or Massachusetts, rather than to our own Capitol for his material. In a few years all this will be changed.

Among other credits due the Literary and Historical Association is the creation of the North Carolina Historical Commission. The act establishing it declares that—

"It shall be the duty of the Commission to have collected from the files of old newspapers, court records, church records, private collections, and elsewhere, historical data pertaining to the history of North Carolina and the territory included therein from the earliest times; to have such material property edited, published by the State Printer as other State printing, and distributed under the direction of the Commission; to care for proper marking and preservation of battlefields, houses and other places celebrated in the history of the State; to diffuse knowledge in reference to the history and resources of North Carolina; to encourage the study of North Carolina history in the schools of the State, and to stimulate and encourage historical investigation and research among the people of the State."

This Commission is not only gathering records, manuscripts, historic material and relics, but it is endeavoring to arouse our

people to the necessity of preserving our memorials and impress upon them the importance of telling the story of the Old North State in paintings, marble, and bronze. It is making an effort to secure the erection of monuments to the great men and great events in our history, and as far as possible, to locate and mark historic sites in North Carolina. The State Literary and Historical Association from now on should lend itself and bend itself to co-operate with the Historical Commission to that end.

PRESERVING THE TREASURE OF HEROIC DEEDS.

From the earliest civilizations of antiquity, nations have adorned their halls with statues of their rulers and patriots and ornamented their walls with pictorial stories of national traits and heroism. By song and story, pictorial history and allegory, they have kept ever present before their peoples the hero traditions of their races. They have garlanded their triumphs and woven the willow and cypress to make more sacred their lost causes. Not only should we cluster in and around our capital such monuments and memorials, but we should mark the historic places within our State and such places within our neighboring States as have been made sacred by the blood of our hero soldiers and have been the scene of their prowess and valor.

To the traveler there must be a feeling of disappointment when he comes to North Carolina. Accustomed as he is in visiting the capitals of the Old World, to read their history and study the life of the nations in monuments and marble busts, in portraits, great paintings and magnificent buildings, he cannot but feel and be impressed with our want of pride. In the States to the north of us every hamlet and every city has markers, tablets and monuments commemorating every important event in its history; every man who has served his State is remembered with granite, marble or bronze. Their story is told to all the world, their greatness proclaimed to all men and their States enriched by their services and their people are ennobled in the eyes of the world and elevated in their own self-esteem.

What avails a great deed after the crisis that called it forth has passed, if it is not recorded? It is lost, its memory is gone, its example is wasted; whereas, if recorded, it will live to inspire others to emulate, and its story will enrich the world. We must study the past to guide and inspire the present, avoiding its weaknesses, emulating its successes and profiting by its experiences. Our life and our being are part of it—built on it. If built on honor and virtue, our future is safe; if characterless and weak, the future is less hopeful. "We must know how we became what we are in order to become better than we are."

"The roots of the present lie deep in the past, and nothing in the past is dead to the man who would learn how the present came to be what it is." "Men may rise on stepping-stones of their dead selves to higher things." Because we are a democratic peo-

ple with democratic tastes is no reason why we should withhold honor from those who have served us faithfully and well.

NO RECORD TO WHICH STATE PRIDE COULD APPEAL.

A gifted author has written: "A democracy, fellow-citizens, cannot afford to be ungrateful. Built as it is upon loyal service and patriotic sacrifice, the day of its forgetting will be the day of its undermining." Justice has not been done our dead, we have not been jealous of their fame and zealous in seeing that they have received their just mead of praise, neither have we been grateful for their services. The people of North Carolina have been wanting in State pride and that lack has been largely for want of a State history. They have lacked self-assertion and self-appreciation because there was no record to which they could appeal. Those who would defend their State were ignorant of the testimony. We have been sensitive because historians neglected or misrepresented us, while it has largely been our own fault, as we have expected others to do for us what we have not done for ourselves. We had to learn that we must keep our own records to receive proper credits. North Carolina has been subjected to ridicule, misrepresentation and malignment from the day of Seth Sothel, Urmstone, Byrd, and Chalmers, on down to the ninth edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica (volume 1, page 719) where we find, after a discussion of the thinkers in the the South: "Nor is it too much to say that mainly by their connection with the North, the Carolinas have been saved from sinking to the level of Mexico or the Antilles."

We are unknown to the outside world because we are almost unknown to ourselves. The early royalist writers draw unkind pictures of us because "the most inconsiderable community of North Carolina has never relinquished the flattering gratification of self-rule." Many of our own historians fell into the error of accepting the royalist views and even some of our more recent painters have clouded rather than illuminated the canvas in making the picture of the early Carolinian. He was the freest of the free. He demanded the rights under his charter and under the Great Deed of Grant. With him the fundamental ideal was self-government and he waged a continual fight against usurped authority, resisting and arresting any invasion of his guaranteed rights. Patriotism was his religion, his hearthstone, was his altar, and he loved the soil that gave him inspiration, strength and sustenance.

EVIDENCES OF OUR BACKWARDNESS.

In our Capitol to-day the only monument or bust is to a South Carolinian. Eight empty niches in the rotunda invariably provoke comment from the historians, scholars, and sight-seers. These blanks misrepresent our State, as they leave the impression that we have had no sons whom we admired and esteemed suffi-

ciently to commemorate in marble or bronze. It is the purpose of the Historical Commission, at an early date, to place in one of these niches a bust of one of the greatest men of the Union—William A. Graham. We hope the people of the State, acting through their Legislature, will soon fill them all with busts of other great North Carolinians.

In the Hall of the House of Representatives there are three great paintings—only one of them of a North Carolinian—Zebulon B. Vance. In the Capitol Grounds for generations the only statue was of a Virginian, but in the last decade a heroic statue of the beloved Vance has been erected by the State and the people. There has also been erected a bronze figure to the gallant Worth Bagley.

In Statuary Hall at Washington, both the niches assigned to North Carolina are still vacant, though the General Assembly of 1907 authorized the placing of a statue to Vance in one of them after 1911.

SOME DISTINGUISHED MEN WHO SHOULD HAVE MONUMENTS.

It would be to the credit of North Carolina to erect memorials to the leading characters in the most remarkable incidents in her history. We should preserve the name and fame of such men as John Culpepper, George Durant, and Capt. James Blount, leaders in the Culpepper Revolution against usurped power. They were the first men in America to set up a government independent of royal authority. An effort is now being made by patriotic ladies in Pasquotank County to mark the place where this assembly was held. There should be a memorial to John Porter, the father of Democracy in North Carolina, the leader of the people in their fight for chartered rights and against the test oaths of an established church. His lieutenant and successor to leadership, Edward Moseley, should also be remembered. Of him the Hon. George Davis wrote:

"Of all the men who watched and guarded the tottering footsteps of our infant State, there was not one who in intellectual ability, in solid and polite learning, in scholarly cultivation and refinement, in courage and endurance, in high Christian morality, in generous consideration for the welfare of others, in all the true merit, in fine, which makes a man among men, could equal Edward Moseley."

Colonel Saunders said: "And to him, above all others, should North Carolina erect her first statue; for to him, above all others, is she indebted for stimulating that love of liberty regulated by law, and that hatred of arbitrary government that has ever characterized her people."

The day will come in North Carolina when we shall see statues, monuments and memorials to such men as Col. James Moore,

who in time of need brought his South Carolina soldiers to our relief and defeated the Indians at Nohoroco.

To Col. James Innes, Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in the expedition to the Ohio against the French and Indians, who as Governor of Fort Cumberland received and protected the broken and fugitive forces of Braddock on their flight from that ill-fated field. (Colonel Innes left his plantation, Point Pleasant, and other property to establish a "free school for the 'benefite' of the youth of North Carolina.")

To General Hugh Waddell, a hero of the Fort Duquesne expedition, the foremost soldier of the colony and the commander of an expedition against the Indians.

To Samuel Swann, the veteran Speaker of the Assembly; to "The Great Ajax of the Revolution" in North Carolina, the patriotic and lion-hearted John Harvey; to Cornelius Harnett, "the Samuel Adams of North Carolina"; to General John Ashe, "the most chivalrous hero of the Revolution"; to Richard Caswell, one of the greatest of Carolinians; to John Paul Jones, who made the Stars and Stripes known and feared on every sea; to Joseph Hewes, signer of the Declaration of Independence and organizer of the American Navy; to John Penn, signer of the Declaration of Independence; to Samuel Johnston, Speaker, Governor and United States Senator; to Col. Alexander Lillington, of Moore's Creek fame; to Col. James Moore, soldier of the Revolution; to Thomas Jones, one of the authors of the Constitution; to James Iredell and Alfred Moore, the great jurists; to General William R. Davie, orator, soldier, statesman, and father of the University of North Carolina; to Willie Jones, statesman and leader; to Nathaniel Macon, Congressman, United States Senator, "the last of the Romans"; to William Gaston, jurist and statesman; to James C. Dobbin, Speaker of the House of Commons, member of Congress, and Secretary of the Navy; to John Branch, member of Congress, Governor and Secretary of Navy; to George E. Badger, jurist, United States Senator and Secretary of Navy; to Thomas Ruffin, one of the greatest of American jurists; to Archibald D. Murphey, scholar and jurist; to David L. Swain, jurist, Governor and President of the University of North Carolina; to Weldon N. Edwards, statesman and President of the Secession Convention; to William L. Saunders, soldier, editor, historian, statesman; to General M. W. Ransom, soldier, orator and statesman; to General Thomas L. Clingman, soldier and United States Senator; to General D. H. Hill, the hero of a hundred battles; to General W. D. Pender, the superb soldier who, had he commanded at Gettysburg, would have saved the Confederacy, now lying in an unmarked grave at Tarboro; to General J. Johnston Pettigrew, brilliant soldier and commander of the world-famed charge at Gettysburg; to General Junius Daniel, the gallant soldier killed at Spottsylvania; to Branch, Anderson, Ramseur, Gordon, and others, who made glory for

North Carolina, and who sealed their devotion to their State with their lives.

SOME HISTORIC SCENE FOR FUTURE ARTISTS.

North Carolina has been criticised for a want of spirit in not having delegates attend the Stamp Act Congress* at New York October 2, 1765. This colony's want of representation was due to Governor Tryon's shrewdness in preventing all meetings of the North Carolina Assembly during the Stamp Act troubles, which made it impossible for the colony to select delegates; but while the Stamp Act Congress was passing resolves, the Cape Fear planters led by the most distinguished soldier of the Province, General Hugh Waddell, and by Colonel John Ashe, Speaker of the Assembly, were defying the British Government. After having made the Stamp Master sign a paper declaring he would never execute the duties devolving upon him by this position, they forced the Captain of the British Sloop of War "Diligence" to surrender to their demands. This was the first armed resistance to British oppression in America and a painting of that scene should be familiar to every child in this country.

As subjects for paintings worthy of world-fame that should adorn our Capitol walls may be mentioned:

The landing of the English in America.

The first English settlement and fort in the New World.

Virginia Dare.

The first rite of Christian baptism in America.

George Durant in 1661 buying land from Kilcocanen, King of the Yeopim Indians, twenty years before the William Penn treaty at Uplands in 1682.

The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, 1775.

Halifax Convention and Resolution of April 12, 1776.

General Jethro Sumner's famous bayonet charge at Eutaw Springs, the most celebrated charge of the Revolutionary War.

Battle of King's Mountain.

General Robert Howe in command of Virginia and North Carolina troops driving Lord Dunmore, the British Governor, to his ships in Norfolk harbor.

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*It is not generally known that Henry M'Culloh was probably the author of the proposal to extend the stamp duties to the American Colonies.

He proposed stamp duties "as a source of taxation by which the Colonies could be made to contribute a quota to the cost of he late war ***** and to put these concerns upon a proper footing, it will be absolutely necessary to establish proper Funds in America, by a stamp Duty on Vellum and Paper." Grenville adopted this suggestion and repeated all the fame and ill-fame of it.

See "Miscellaneous Representations relative to Our Concerns in America." Submitted to the Earl of Bute by Henry M'Culloh Published by Wm. A. Shaw, Editor of the "Calendar of Treasury Books and Papers" (George Harding, dealer in Economics, Historical Works etc., 64 Great Russell St., London W. C.)

Henry M'Culloh was Inspector of quit rents in North and South Carolina (1739); and afterwards Secretary and Clerk of the Crown for North Carolina. He was a large land holder, owned over one million acres of land in North Carolina. He was the father of Henry Eustace M'Culloh and great uncle of James Iredell.

Andrew Jackson, commanding North Carolinians and Tennesseeans at the battle of New Orleans.

Johnston Blakeley's battles on the high seas.

Secession Convention of 1861 when North Carolina left the Union without a dissenting vote.

Pettigrew's world renowned charge at Gettysburg.

Ramseur's Brigade saving the army at Spottsylvania.

The Fourth North Carolina Regiment at Seven Pines.

The Twenty-sixth North Carolina Regiment at Gettysburg.

The Fifth North Carolina Regiment at Williamsburg.

Captain Tuttle's Company at Gettsysburg.

The undaunted Hill at South Mountain, where, with 4,000 men, he held at bay for a whole day 30,000 men, the flower of McClellan's army.

General Hoke's brilliant capture of Plymouth.

The Albemarle fight at the mouth of Roanoke River.

Fort Fisher, the greatest bombardment in history.

Last at Appomattox.

James Iredell Waddell, commanding the Shennandoah, carrying the Stars and Bars around the world eight months after Lee's surrender, and other remarkable events.

At the University of North Carolina is the great Memorial Hall upon whose walls are tablets to her distinguished alumni, embracing many of its most illustrious sons. On the walls of the Philanthropic and Dialectic Societies is probably the best collection of oil portraits of distinguished men to be found in the South.

The sons of this institution have adorned North Carolina life for more than a century and their Alma Mater honors them and herself in perpetuating their memory, and the history of the State can be read in the lives of these men. At Chapel Hill was built the first astronomical observatory in the United States (1831) by Dr. Joseph Caldwell, a President of this institution. A monument to Dr. Caldwell stands on the campus. Professor Olmstead, of the University, organized the first geological and mineralogic survey in America.

In the State Library, Supreme Court Library, Governor's Mansion and Executive Office there are many portraits of North Carolinians who have been foremost in the service of the State.

At the Governor's Mansion there is also a bust of Governor John W. Ellis. There are also paintings and memorials to soldiers of the State in the North Carolina Room in the Confederate Museum in Richmond, and at the Lee Camp Hall in Richmond.

HOW SOME COUNTY NAMES PERPETRATE HISTORY.

North Carolina has honored the memory of some of her sons by naming counties for them.

Alexander was named for the Alexander family of Mecklenburg.

Ashe for Governor Samuel Ashe.
Buncombe for Colonel Edward Buncombe.
Burke for Governor Thomas Burke.
Cabarrus for Stephen Cabarrus.
Caldwell for Dr. Joseph Caldwell.
Caswell for General Richard Caswell.
Cleveland for Col. Benjamin Cleveland.
Dare for Virginia Dare.
Davidson for General William L. Davidson.
Davie for General W. R. Davie.
Durham for Dr. B. L. Durham.
Forsythe for Col. Benjamin Forsyth.
Gaston for Judge William Gaston.
Graham for Hon. W. A. Graham.
Harnett for Cornelius Harnett.
Haywood for Hon. John Haywood.
Henderson for Hon. Leonard Henderson.
Iredell for Judge James Iredell.
Jones for General Willie Jones.
Lenoir for General William Lenoir.
McDowell for Col. Joseph McDowell.
Macon for Nathaniel Macon.
Mitchell for Rev. Dr. Elisha Mitchell.
Moore for Judge Alfred Moore.
Nash for General Francis Nash.
Pender for General W. D. Pender.
Person for General Thomas Person.
Polk for General Thomas Polk.
Rutherford for General Griffith Rutherford.
Sampson for Col. John Sampson.
Stanly for Hon. John Stanly.
Stokes for Hon. John Stokes.
Swain for Governor David L. Swain.
Vance for Governor Zebulon B. Vance.
Wilson for Col. Louis D. Wilson.
Yancey for Hon. Bartlett Yancey.

The great growth in the past few years of patriotic organizations in North Carolina promises much for the development of historic interest in the State. Now at work are the various Confederate Memorial Associations, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Sons of the Revolution, North Carolina Historical Society at the University, Trinity College Historical Society, Wachovia Historical Society, Alamance Battle Ground Association, Guilford Battle Ground Association, Moore's Creek Battle Ground Association, North Carolina Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, North Carolina Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, Kings Mountain Battle Ground Association, Daniel Boone Association, John Charles McNeill Memorial Society, and others.

MEMORIALS TO COMMEMORATE CONFEDERATE HISTORY.

The most pathetic, the most tragic, the most heroic, the grandest figure of all the ages, is the Confederate soldier at Appomattox. Over his vision comes the scene of the smouldering ruins of his boyhood home. His land is drenched in blood. An old widowed mother weeps for his father who gave his life for a lost cause and prays for her son's return. A pallid and sickened wife over-wrought and over-worked struggles in vain for bread, the hunger-cry of his starving children maddens his brain, the shot-torn, lifeless form of his brother lies piled unburied in the trenches behind him; half-starved, half-naked, foot-sore and emaciated he stands. A far-away look is on his face, tears furrow his powder-stained, dusty cheeks, but there is the light of battle in his eye, the fire of a great unconquerable principle within his heart. Resolute and undaunted he turns about and with bitter protests at being surrendered, begs his old commander to lead him back to battle, back to the field of blood and death; pleading he stands as the life-blood of the Confederacy ebbs away in the smoke of the North Carolina guns at Appomattox.

To the Confederate soldier North Carolina has erected a great monument in the Capitol Square at Raleigh. The State has also placed a monument at Appomattox which bears on the north side this inscription:

"Last at Appomattox.
At This Place the North Carolina Brigade of Brigadier-
General W. R. Cox of Grimes' Division
Fired the Last Volley, 9 April, 1865.
Major-General Bryan Grimes of North Carolina
Planned the Last Battle Fought by the Army of Northern
Virginia and Commanded the Infantry
Engaged Therein, the Greater Part of Whom Were
North Carolinians.
This Stone is Erected by the Authority of
The General Assembly
of
North Carolina
In Grateful and Perpetual Memory of the Valor, Endurance,
and Patriotism of Her Sons
Who Followed With Unshaken Fidelity the Fortunes of the
Confederacy to This Closing Scene,
Faithful to the End.
Erected 9 April, 1905."

On the south side is a list of the North Carolina Brigades with number of troops paroled at Appomattox. The east and west ends are devoted to North Carolina's war record.

At Appomattox markers have also been placed on the spot where a battery was captured the morning of the surrender by the North Carolina Brigade of General W. P. Roberts, and at the

place where was fought the last skirmish by Capt. W. T. Jenkins, of the Fourteenth North Carolina Regiment, commanding men of the Fourth and Fourteenth Regiments.

At Bethel, the Bethel Monument Association of Virginia and North Caroiina, have erected a monument to Henry Lawson Wyatt, and North Carolina has placed a marker where Wyatt fell.

At Chicamauga, the State of North Carolina has erected a monument "To mark the point attained by the Sixtieth North Carolina Regiment on September 20, 1863"; another "To mark the point attained by the Thirty-ninth North Carolina Regiment on September 19, 1863"; another on Snodgrass Hill "To mark the extreme point attained in a charge by the right of the Fifty-eighth North Carolina Regiment about 6 p. m., September 20, 1863"; and yet another on Snodgrass Hill where the Thirty-ninth North Carolina Regiment crossed the Federal line about sunset September 20, 1863.

Another monument at Chicamauga has been erected by the Asheville Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy and friends of Sixtieth North Carolina Regiment. "This marks the spot reached by the Sixtieth Regiment, North Carolina Vounteers, about noon September 20, 1863, the farthest point attained by Confederate troops in that famous charge."

To the Confederate soldier a grateful and responsive people have erected many monuments, and others are now being raised, among them may be mentioned those at—

Asheville, Bentonsville, Charlotte, Columbia, Concord, Edenton, Franklin, Fayetteville, Goldsboro, Greensboro, Henderson, Hendersonville, Lexington, Lumberton, Louisburg, Morganton, New Bern, Newton, Oxford, Pittsboro, Rockingham, Raleigh, Statesville, Shelby, Salisbury, Tarboro, Wilmington, Warrenton, Wilson, Wadesboro, Washington, Windsor, Weldon.

The Daughters of the Confederacy are now erecting a monument at Wilmington to George Davis, Attorney-General of the Confederacy, the corner-stone of which was laid during the recent Convention of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in that city on October 14, 1909.

At the old Blandford Church at Petersburg, Va., a North Carolina memorial window was unveiled on Sunday, June 2, 1907: "In memory of North Carolina's soldiers, 40,275 of whom proved their devotion by their death." These lines are followed by the words: "God Bless North Carolina. R .E. Lee." (Fac-simile signature.)

OTHER NORTH CAROLINA MEMORIALS.

At Guilford Court-House the Battle Ground Association, under the leadership of that gallant soldier and patriotic citizen, Col. Joseph M. Morehead, has erected or secured the erection of the following monuments:

Col. Arthur Forbes (1888).
Battle Ground Pyramid (1888).
Shaft over three Continentals, called "Red, White, and Blue" (1888).
Capt. James Tate (1891).
General Jethro Sumner (1891).
Maryland Monument (1892).
Major John Daves (1903).
Col. Joseph Winston and Governor Jesse Franklin, 1895, reinterred here, 1906.
Lieutenant-Colonel James Stewart (British) (1895).
Col. Hal Dixon (1896).
Hooper-Penn Signers (1896).
Northern Limit.
Old Manor House.
Southern Limit.
Gillies Lee's Bugler Boy (1898).
Nathaniel Macon (1908).
Capt. James Morehead (1902).
A Polished Marker (four sides)—"No North, Washington; No South, Greene (1903)."
Alamance Monument (1901).
King's Mountain (1904).
Judge Schenck (1904).
General Davidson (1906).
General Nash (1906).
Clio, Muse of History (1908).
Caldwell (1909).
Bretigny and William Washington (1909).
Monolith, "E Pluribus Unum." (On the grounds yet to be erected.)
Completed base awaiting projected Delaware monument.

The Wachovia Historical Society has been active in collecting historical records and has erected the following memorials:

Tablet marking the place and time of arrival of the first Moravian settlers in Wachovia, November, 1753, and site of their first dwelling.

Tablet erected on the site of the "Old Dutch Fort," which was erected for protection from the Indians during the French and Indian War, 1756-1759.

Granite posts marking the corners and outline of the "Old Dutch Fort."

Granite monument at Bethabara Church to commemorate the beginning of Wachovia and the founding of Bethabara in November, 1753. The monument gives the names of the first settlers, etc.

All of the above tablets are at Bethabara, six miles north of Winston-Salem, and were erected in 1903. There is another tab-

let at Bethabara, erected in 1803, to commemorate the first fifty years of Wachovia.

Tablet erected at the Old Salem Hotel, in Salem, to commemorate the visit of President Washington in 1791. Governor Martin, of North Carolina, visited President Washington while he was a guest there.

Bronze tablet placed on the door to "Washington's Room" in Old Salem Hotel.

These two tablets were erected in 1908 by the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Wachovia Historical Society.

The Sons of the Revolution annually present to the State of North Carolina, an oil portrait of some distinguished Revolutionary leader. This Society has presented to the State portraits of James Iredell, Alfred Moore, Samuel Johnson, and Alexander Martin, and will, in a few days, present a portrait of Governor Abner Nash.

The North Carolina Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has erected a number of memorials.

The Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter of Salisbury has erected one to Elizabeth Maxwell Steele.

The Dorcas Bell Love Chapter of Waynesville has erected a bronze tablet in memory of Col. Robert Love.

The Edward Buncombe Chapter in Asheville will establish a memorial to Col. Edward Buncombe.

The Morganton Chapter will mark the place of the Council Oak at Quaker Meadows under which Colonels Sevier, Campbell and two McDowells planned the battle of Kings Mountain.

The Mecklenburg Chapter has monuments to—

The McIntyre Skirmish, October 3, 1870, and a monument near Pineville to mark birthplace of James K. Polk, and a marker at the Sugar Creek Burying Ground.

The Joseph Winston Chapter, co-operating with the Wachovia Historical Association, has marked with two bronze tablets points in Old Salem town identified with Washington's visit, and this Chapter will soon mark Junaluska's grave.

The North Carolina Society of the Daughters of the Revolution has erected a memorial tablet in the rotunda of the Capitol to commemorate the Edenton Tea Party.

A patriotic citizen has marked the spot on which the celebrated Tea Party house stood.

The North Carolina Society of the Colonial Dames of America has erected a monument to Cornelius Harnett; a monument at the ruins of the Church of St. Philip, and under their auspices a memorial has been erected at Brunswick to Col. Maurice Moore and "to the heroes and patriots of the Lower Cape Fear led by Hugh Waddell and John Ashe"; and they have also marked the site of Governor Tryon's palace at Russelboro.

Moore's Creek was the first great American victory of the Revolution was won, an event that not only inspirited the whole of

America, but as Frothingham says, "carried North Carolina as a unit in favor of independence when the Colonies from New England to Virginia were in solid array against it." On this battlefield there has recently been unveiled a monument to the Loyalists who fought and fell there, beautifully illustrating the present homogenity of our people whose ancestors fought on both sides in that momentous battle.

At Kings Mountain the government has just finished a handsome monument, and the Kings Mountain Battle Ground Association is making an effort to have the government establish a national park there.

On the Alamance Battlefield there is a monument erected to "The First Battle of the Revolution," and the Alamance Battle Ground Association also proposes to erect one where the Pyle Hacking Match took place near Burlington.

Among others worthy of mention are monuments to the Mecklenburg Declaration, at Charlotte; Memorial Stone, at Fort Raleigh; to Andrew Jackson, at ————; to William Hooper, at Wilmington; to Richard Caswell, at Kinston; to Dr. Elisha Mitchell, at Mt. Mitchell; to Capt. Otway Burns, at Burnsville; to Washington Duke, at Trinity College; to Zebulon B. Vance, at Asheville; to Richmond Mr. Pearson, at Raleigh (by his former law students); and one at Charlotte to the hero, William E. Shipp, whose gallant young life was laid down for his country at Santiago.

Probably the most important event in the history of North Carolina was the Halifax Resolution presented for the committee by Cornelius Harnett to the Provincial Congress, April 12, 1776, which read as follows:

"Resolved, That the delegates for this Colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of other Colonies in declaring independency, and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this Colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this Colony, and of appointing delegates from time to time under the direction of a general representation thereof, to meet delegates of other Colonies for such purpose as shall be hereafter pointed out."

From this time forward all political relations were severed with Great Britain and North Carolina acted as an independent Colony. This resolution should be lettered in bronze and affixed to the walls of our capitol.

The General Assembly of North Carolina of 1909 made April 12th a State holiday in commemoration of that great event.

Various Northern States have erected monuments to their dead in Federal cemeteries at different points in North Carolina, notably at Salisbury and New Bern.

A number of North Carolinians have established memorials in the form of college buildings, endowments, scholarships, and prizes; but the most beautiful memorial in this State is the

Olivia Raney Library. This library was built by a generous man as a memorial to his wife, a gifted Christian woman whose mission in life was to help and make happier those who came within the radius of her acquaintance. In life her work was a benediction—in death her influence still lives and grows, benefiting and giving pleasure to the many hundreds who avail themselves of this beneficence. On this curtain we see a picture of the famous Taj Mahal, built by an Indian Prince, in memory of his queen—a tribute to love and vanity. Surrounding us is the Olivia Raney Library, erected by a noble hearted gentleman in memory of the queen of his home—an expression of love and altruism.

These are hundreds of historic sites, buildings, colonial forts, battle grounds, churches, and schools, colonial houses, burial places, etc., which are unmarked. The best list of these places obtainable has been arranged and compiled by that devoted Carolinian, Mrs. James Sprunt, in a most interesting and valuable paper prepared for the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America. As complete a list as the Historical Commission has been able to compile is appended to this paper. The State Historical Commission is now endeavoring, though with slow local co-operation, to make an accurate list of these places, arranged by counties. The work of marking and protecting these places must be done by the home people and local societies. There are public-spirited citizens with local pride in every community who should organize for this purpose. The Commission hopes to be able to co-operate with local chapters of the Daughters of the Confederacy, Colonial Dames and Daughters of the American Revolution and other patriotic societies. This would be one of the most patriotic ends to which these associations could lend themselves. The Commission will also make an effort to interest the schools and school organizations in the various counties in this work. In no other way can history be better taught or local pride stimulated or interest awakened in the State.

VANDALISM SHOULD BE PUNISHED.

Another phase of historical work to which our patriotic societies could direct their efforts is to prevent vandalism and desecration.

On a beautiful eminence overlooking the wide waters of Pasquotank River as it loses itself in Albemarle Sound is the site of Elmwood, or the Elms, the old colonial seat of the Swanns. Here stood a brick house, one of the first built in the the colony. During the war between the States Federal troops tore it down to use the brick for other purposes. In it probably lived more distinguished men than ever occupied any one residence in North Carolina. Judge Iredell said it was celebrated for a more lavish hospitality and more generous entertainment than any home in the colony. Here lived Col. Thomas Swann,

Speaker; Col. William Swann, Speaker; and three members of the family by the name of Samuel Swann; John Swann, member of Congress, and their families. Here lived Frederick Blount, son of Col. John Blount, a brother-in-law of Bishop Pettigrew and a man of wealth and culture and an intimate associate of Governor Tryon's. Here lived for a while William Shepard, a staunch Federalist, ship-owner, planter, and merchant. Of William Shepard's sons, several moved to the far South. The three who remained in North Carolina were Charles B., who was a member of Congress and declined re-election; William B., who was a member of Congress and declined re-election; James B., who was a candidate for Governor of North Carolina. Of his sons-in-law John H. Bryan was member of Congress and declined re-election; Ebenezer Pettigrew was a member of Congress and declined re-election.

In later years Rev. Solomon Pool, President of the University of North Carolina, lived there as did John Pool, United States Senator and candidate for Governor.

At Elmwood lived, and with it were identified two Speakers of the Assembly, five Congressmen, one United States Senator, a candidate for Governor and a President of the University. No other home in North Carolina had so many historic associations.

This old estate has now been sold and divided into small farms. In the preparation of a sketch not long since, the writer was anxious to get inscription records from the Swann tombstones, but was informed that the Swann bricked-in-graves had recently been dug up by treasure hunters and such stones as might be there were covered with brick and dirt from the excavations of the gold diggers and grave robbers. Such vandalism is a disgrace to North Carolina, and no punishment is too severe for these ghouls.

My attention has been called to other colonial graves that have been robbed within the year. The State should watch more carefully over those men who after serving her have been laid to rest in her bosom. Let them "rest in peace." Some means should be devised to protect our sacred places from profanation by those base degenerates who fringe the lowest shores of humanity. We call upon the patriotic people in every community to locate, mark and care for their historic places.

NEED OF A HALL OF RECORDS.

The want of cities in North Carolina with well-known depositories is one of the chief reasons why there has been no large collection of historical papers. Individuals have from time to time made valuable collections, but these collections in some cases have been burned or otherwise destroyed or have found their way to other States. The want of a fixed capital also accounts in a large degree for the loss of much of the official history of the State. In 1748 Governor Gabriel Johnson writing

from Edenton to the Lords of the Board of Trade in discussing "An act for Building of Public offices for Public Meetings and Keeping of Records," says "This Province has been very unhappy for want of such buildings ever since I knew it. The Public Records ly in a miserable condition; one part of them at Edenton, near the Virginia line, in a place without Lock or Key; a great part of them in the Secretary's house at Cape Fear, about two hundred miles distance from the other. Some few of them at the Clerk of the Council's house at New Bern, so that in whatever part of the colony a man happens to be, if he wants to consult any paper or record he must send some hundred of miles before he can come at it."

In 1749, the General Assembly appointed John Starkey, Edward Griffith and Jeremiah Vail, commissioners, for erecting Public Buildings at New Bern. If these commissioners had erected eht Public Buildings at this time, thousands of most valuable records and interesting papers would have been saved. This would have preserved much lost history and would have given the State a rank in the eyes of the world that millions in money could not buy.

In 1767 was commenced the building of the Palace at New Bern. It was the State House, as well as residence for the Governor and contained an Assembly Hall, Council Chamber and public offices. Writing of this elegant and noble structure Governor Tryon in 1770 says it was "A Palace that is a public ornament and credit to the colony, as well as an honor to British America." The public records were moved into it in January, 1771. It probably cost more than the people could afford at the time, but had the seat of government remained at New Bern, the building of that State House would have been a wise investment. There were about 250,000 people in the Province at that time and there was an in-rush of immigration then in progress such as no other province in America experienced. So great was the prejudice against this "monument to royalty" and such was the inconvenience to the central and western sections of the State that the Palace was abandoned and the Capital became perambulatory, naturally causing the loss of many priceless records and manuscripts. With a migratory capital for nearly twenty years, it is impossible to estimate the disadvantage to the State. The cost of the Palace was an unending source of criticism of Tryon, but as a State House it was necessary, even if built on too grand a scale for North Carolina. It undoubtedly had an effect upon architecture in the province, it preserved our records and we now take pride in having had the finest building of its time on the Western Hemisphere, even though it was abandoned and finalily lost from neglect and carelessness.

The building of the present Capitol at a time when the State was very poor (in the decade between 1830-40 when our population increased only 2 per cent. and we had about three-fourths

of a million people) at a cost of more than half a million dollars provoked criticism. But every intelligent man admits that it was a most wise expenditure and though the State has long outgrown it, we find satisfaction in its symmetry and unsurpassed architectural beauty and we are loath to enlarge it. All the departments of State are too much crowded to render the best service, and a more capacious building is now absolutely necessary for the transaction of public business. A large capitol or additional building must come as a business necessity and economy.

In considering additional buildings, it may be found wise to take under advisement the acquirement by the State of the area bounded by Wilmington, Jones, Salisbury, and Edenton Streets. This would give a public square 420 x 516 feet, the same width as Union Square, on which the Capitol stands. In the center of that square across Halifax Street could be erected a State Government building, commodious, fire-proof, modern in its equipments and adequate for the transaction of the affairs of the State. It could contain offices for State officers, State Library, Supreme Court Rooms, and Supreme Court Library, Agricultural Department, etc. The basement could be made into storage rooms, arsenal, etc. One floor should be devoted to a Hall of History, in which portraits, paintings, mural tablets, medallions, inscriptions, statues and monuments would show the history and life of our people spread out as a great panorama for the gaze of our own and future generations.

In our Capitol should be mural tablets portraying the war record of our State. Inscriptions should tell the tale of the ill-fated Carthagena expedition in which hundreds died with no record of even their names; of the North Carolina soldiers sent to the French and Indian Wars; of the soldiers in the Revolution when North Carolina was the great recruiting ground for the American Army (this State furnished over 22,000 soldiers to the army of the Revolution, and the names of only about 9,000 have been preserved) of North Carolina's record in the War of 1812; of our part in the Mexican War; of North Carolina's sacrifices in the Great War for Southern Independence; and of our record in the Spanish-American War.

AN INSPIRATION FOR FUTURE NORTH CAROLINIANS.

Our State is now enjoying a period of marvelous growth, such as she never before experienced. Great manufacturing enterprises have sprung up and are being enlarged and enlarged again. Industries are being developed, agriculture is being improved and an era of prosperity and increase in population is upon us. The State and the people are growing richer and stronger, education is encouraged with a liberality of money and of thought never before known; culture, literature, and the arts will increase with wealth and leisure. But with our agricultural growth

and resources unsurpassed, with material wealth enormously increasing, with our manufacturing plants being multiplied without end, we realize that our greatest resource and asset are our people—people of intelligence and character, and our greatest manufacturing plants are the schools which convert the unfinished product of a raw boy or girl into the educated, patriotic North Carolinian. To-day there are over 700,000 children in the schools of the State—the State will live in them and they will make the State. We must plant into the hearts and minds of those who are one day to shape its destinies, make its laws, write its history, sing its songs and paint its glories, a love and veneration for the State. To make a great and glorious future, we must have the knowledge and inspiration of a great past for humanity is most powerful in teaching by example, and history is most graphic when our ideals or examples can be shown in imperishable paintings, marbles or bronze. Let us strive not only to offer the written word, but show to the world the visible forms and features of the great actors in the life of our State.

At the conclusion of Colonel Grimes' address, President Junius Davis introduced most fittingly the distinguished guest of the Association, the Right Honorable James Bryce, Ambassador from Great Britain, and author of "The American Commonwealth." The most distinguished foreigner to visit North Carolina since La Fayette in 1825, Mr. Bryce was given a royal welcome, and his address was no less delightful than profound. Two thoughts he especially emphasized—the Relation of Literature to History —the fact that the best history of any period is found in its literature, its songs, its stories, its essays, etc., which reveal the heart of the people; and, secondly, the Continuity of English and American History—the fact that a man of English blood is the heir to all the glorious memories of English history no less if he lives in America than if he lives in England: the average man in North Carolina has as much right to glory in the Magna Charta as the average man in England itself. Mr. Bryce said:

THE TWO-FOLD RELATION OF HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

The title of your Society and the name of this city have suggested to me one of the chief themes on which I desire to address you to-night. Your Society devotes itself to two subjects—Literature and History—and it couples them together because it recognizes their intimate connection. And this city takes its name from a famous Englishman whose career suggests that same connection, for he both made history and wrote history.

LITERARY AS HISTORY.

The relation of Literature to History is two-fold—History is the Record of Events—and it is for the man of letters to compile that record. Since it is impossible to relate everything that happens, he must select those incidents which are most momentous, most characteristic of the time, most instructive to posterity. He must set them forth not only with accuracy and clearness, but also in such a way as to fix the attention and penetrate the minds of his readers. For these purposes literary skill is needed. Accordingly the writing of History is a branch of Literature, and the man who is to do justice to his theme needs to have studied that art of arrangement and that art of expression which are the two capacities which go to making good literature. But the connection I have referred to has another side also. The literature produced in any age is a part of the history of that age, and in some ways the most important part. To understand any nation at any epoch in its career you must know not only the events that were passing but also the thoughts and feelings and beliefs of those who lived among and whose action caused those events. Its minds and soul are more fully and more freshly and directly expressed through its intellectual creations, such as poems, speeches, sermons, letters, treatises, pamphlets, and so-forth, than through its institutions and its laws; for laws and institutions of the Present. Through the thinkers and writers of the age we get a direct and familiar knowledge which the mere chronicle of events does not provide.

RALEIGH AS AN EXAMPLE.

Now in all times there have been men whose opportunities or whose native energy creating opportunities, have enabled them to be conspicuous both in the field of action and in the field of letters. Some of the foremost political leaders in this country, such as Jefferson and Hamilton, Calhoun and Benton, were also masters of the pen; and other instances of men distinguished in the field of practical life who were also brilliant writers may be found in Benjamin Franklin and in his illustrious British contemporary, Edmund Burke. Such an one was the famous man who may be called the first founder of North Carolina and whom you have fitly commemorated in the name of the chief city of your State, Sir Walter Raleigh. The Adventurer is always an attractive type, because spirit, courage, and the love of discovery have a perpetual fascination, and when the explorer or conqueror has aims not wholly selfish we are glad to palliate his faults. Raleigh had his faults, but he was a fine specimen of the bold, versatile, keen-witted, large-visioned man of the Elizabethan age, not very scrupulous, but with gifts which engage our sympathy and rich in intellectual power. He was both a man of action and a man of letters, and might, had circumstances allowed, have shone as brightly in the latter as in the former

field. He was a true Elizabethan in his intellectual culture, in his largeness of spirit, in his far-reaching imagination, a worthy contemporary of Shakespeare and Sir Philip Sidney and Edmund Spenser and Francis Bacon. And this brings me to say a word on the Elizabethan Age. It was a time in which the men of action were, to a great extent, men of thought and learning also. It remains for us an epoch to be studied and understood fully as much through its literature as through its achievements. There could be no better illustration of the view I have been trying to state that you must study the events of every age in the literary expression of the nation's thoughts, and must also study the literature with an eye always fixed on the events of the time. To you in America the Elizabethan Age must be always a period of the largest interest, because in that age were born the men who first settled your country, and stamped their character upon it. The achievements of that period both in literature and in the practical world were wrought by those who were your ancestors as well as ours. Here in the older South you have a population of exceptionally pure English stock. You are specially concerned to know all that illustrates the character of that stock, and what it did long ago in the Old World is just as much a part of your story as what it has subsequently done in the New.

THE CONTINUITY OF AMERICAN WITH ENGLISH HISTORY.

This is the second point I desire to put to you as a Historical Society—the Continuity of American History with English History. That continuity seems to be sometimes underestimated, if not fofgotten. In 1584 and 1607 this was a new land. But the men who sailed with Raleigh and the men who settled at Jamestown, and those Englishmen who followed them and built up the Carolinas were not a new people. They were the children of an old age, who brought their distinctive qualities and habits, their national ideas and their venerable traditions with them to the land which they destined to make into a mighty power. Since the seventeenth century the race has undergone some changes in England and other changes here. But enough of the old characteristics remain to make your history, first as colonists and then as an independent State, a true and real continuation of the history of the race as it was in Europe. So let me urge upon you as students of history the importance of devoting your attention to the earlier, as well as to the later, centuries.

In many American universities European affairs receive less attention than they deserve, and of all the European nations, it is with the English nation that the relations of America are necessarily the most intimate because we speak the same language and each reads what the other writes.

OUR AGE COMPARED WITH THE ELIZABETHAN AGE.

One more word I have to say in commending to your study the age of Raleigh and the seventeenth century which followed.

That was an epoch of remarkable development, when the English race began to stretch out its arms beyond the ocean and to enter on a new and wider career which has established communities living under our free representative institutions all over the globe. Now the epoch in which you live is also a time of wonderful development, bringing with it new phenomena and a vast expansion of wealth and population.

Those who through a mastery both of events and literature have come to understand the past are the best fitted to understand the present. History is not the less history because it is being made under our eyes. It is indeed one of the highest functions of the true historic spirit to comprehend and explain the causes that are at work in our own time and to trace the shifting currents of that flood of public opinion which sweeps around us. Nowhere is this function a more interesting or more important one than in the United States, for just as there is continuity between England and America, so there is also solidarity between the New World and the Old. Political separation does not prevent either the beliefs and aspirations or the economic forces, which are moving Europe from affecting America as well. The causes at work in the one are at work in the other also and the more you study them in both the better you understand them in each. The public speaker and the journalist have time only for what is immediately before them in their own country, but the historical investigator can take a wider view and observe the large working of general causes. In this time of rapid and many-sided growth you have a multitude of profoundly interesting phenomena to observe and explain. Nowhere is this more true than in the South, which has advanced and is advancing so swiftly. The problems of education, of transportation, of agricultural development, of industrial organization and the means of securing industrial peace, all demand the attention of thinkers and scholars as well as of practical men; and the more help the scholars and thinkers can give to the practical men, the more assured will be your progress. We, in England, united to you by so many ties, rejoice to see it, nor are the marks of it more evident anywhere than here in North Carolina. May it continue to advance with steady and unresting steps.

Immediately following Mr. Bryce's address, Mr. R. H. Battle, for the Committee on the Vance Statue, presented the following report:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ERECTION OF A STATUE OF ZEBULON BAIRD VANCE IN STATUARY HALL IN WASHINGTON.

To the State Literary and Historical Association:

In accordance with the suggestion made to me by the Secretary, I make the following report for the Committee charged with the

duty of prosecuting the movement for erecting a statue to Governor Vance in Statuary Hall in Washington:

Soon after the appointment of the Committee, at the meeting in the fall of 1906, I was instructed, as Chairman, to prepare an act, or joint resolution, on the subject, to be passed by the General Assembly of 1907. After conference with influential members of both Houses, the following resolution was introduced and passed:

"Section 1. That in conformity with the sentiment of the people of North Carolina, a marble statue of Governor Zebulon Baird Vance should be erected in Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington, in one of the two niches reserved for North Carolina.

"Sec. 2. That the Governor and Council of State be, and they are hereby authorized, to take such steps as may be necessary to erect such statue in said Hall, and to expend such sums as may be necessary therefor.

"Sec. 3. That the necessary expenses connected with the modeling and erecting of such statue be paid by the State Treasurer, upon the warrant of the Auditor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

"Sec. 4. That this resolution be in force from and after January 1, 1911."

Section 4 was added by the General Assembly, in view of the fact that the appropriations made at that session were greater than the estimated receipts of the Treasury.

I am pleased to report that there was no substantial opposition to the resolution, though there was some delay in its passage on account of the desire of some members to insert the name of another eminent North Carolinian with that of Governor Vance in the resolution.

It is respectfully suggested by the Committee that a special committee be appointed to confer with Governor and Council of State, in regard to carrying out the purposes of the resolution, so that there may be no delay in the erection of the statue after January 1, 1911.

Respectfully submitted,

R. H. BATTLE, Chairman,
For the Committee.

Raleigh, N. C., November 4, 1909.

This recommendation was adopted.

CO-OPERATION WITH WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Prof. E. K. Graham then presented the following report:

The committee appointed last year to secure the co-operation of the State Federation of Woman's Clubs in forming a Literary Commission is unable to report much progress, owing to the necessary withdrawal from the committee of its chairman, Dr.

Edwin Mims. A subsequently formed committed, consisting of Miss Adelaide Fries, Mrs. F. L. Stevens, R. D. W. Connor, and Edward K. Graham, has formulated plans for next year's work and expects to prepare two courses of study to be ready by April, 1910.

RESOLUTION BY PATTERSON CUP COMMITTEE.

The following resolution offered by the Patterson Cup Committee was adopted:

The Committee of the Patterson Cup beg leave to submit the following resolution:

That the President of the Association shall each year appoint a committee whose duty shall be to ascertain what literary and historical works have been published during the preceding year by North Carolinians and make a report of the same to each member of the Cup Committee, not later than September 7th.

The Cup Committee is hereby instructed to hold its annual meeting for the awarding of the Cup at least one week prior to the meeting of the Association.

AWARD OF PATTERSON MEMORIAL CUP.

Next in order being the report of the Committee on the Patterson Cup awarded each year "to that resident of the State who, during the twelve months from September 1st, of the previous year to September 1st of the year of the award, has displayed, either in prose or poetry, without regard to its length, the greatest excellence and the highest literary skill and genius," Chairman Junius Davis presented the report for the Committee, the other members being "the occupants of the Chairs of English Literature at the University of North Carolina, at Davidson College, at Wake Forest College, and at the State A. & M. College at Raleigh, and of the Chairs of History at the University of North Carolina, and at Trinity College."

In presenting the Cup, Mr. Bryce said:

"This interesting ceremony reminds me of the way in which honours were formerly paid in remote days to men of literary brilliance. The ancient Teutonic chieftains were accustomed to bestow rings of gold upon their scalds, and in the later Middle Ages Petrarch, as afterwards Tasso, was crowned at Rome as the Laureate. To-day the French Academy retain the practice, when a work of exceptional merit is brought before them, of 'crowning' it as a mark of their approbation. So this foundation, made by Mrs. Patterson in a patriotic sense, has placed under the care of the State Literary and Historical Association the opportunity of stimulating the literary ardour and patriotic spirit of the people

of North Carolina and enabling them to show their appreciation of eminent literary merit.

"The Cup is a thing of beauty, and it gives me particular pleasure to present it to Mr. Poe whose recent book, 'A Southerner in Europe,' equally fresh and graphic in its pictures, judicious and penetrating in its reflections, has won from the adjudicating committee this well deserved honour. You in this Association have the best means of knowing how warm is Mr. Poe's interest in literature and how much his assiduous zeal and unflagging energy have done for your Association.

"Mr. Poe, I am glad to present to you this Cup, and I venture to express this hope that your future literary career will reflect still further distinction upon yourself and upon the Association."

In accepting the Cup, Mr. Poe said:

"When a fellow-countryman of Mr. Bryce's, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, had an early poem of his praised by Alfred Lord Tennyson, the younger author's reply was: 'When the private in the ranks is praised by the commanding officer, he can not presume to thank him: he only fights better the next day.' In that my purely journalistic American impressions of Europe therefore have won this recogniton from the author of the most scholarly of all European studies of America, I cannot presume to thank him: I can only pledge my uttermost effort to fight better henceforth. And again in Kipling's greatest story, that marvelous interpretation of human life, 'The Children of the Zodiac,' Leo declares: 'Since I see what my songs are doing, I will make better ones.' His fine sentiment I would use in recognition of the generous judgment of the distinguished scholars who have thought my European letters worth while. I shall try simply to show my appreciation by writing better ones.

"As Hannibal swore eternal allegiance to his country, so would I make the acceptance of this golden trophy my pledge to give my whole life to the cause which was the inspiration of my book—the upbuilding of our Southern States."

A PATRIOTIC MESSAGE FROM GENERAL CARR.

An interesting and deeply appreciated telegram from Gen. Julian S. Carr to the Secretary of the Association reads as follows:

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 3, 1909.

Mr. Clarence H. Poe, Raleigh, N. C.:

I deeply regret that my duty to my dear wife detains me in Philadelphia. I especially desired to attend this meeting of the Historical Society to make a short deliverance respecting the Raleigh Memorial.

Kindly give the assurance that the movement is better in hand than is generally understood. Untoward, unwise, and un-

fortunate matters have delayed the movement, but its friends are far from being discouraged to the point of abandonment.

In the fullness of time a statue to Sir Walter Raleigh shall stand—not will but **shall**—stand in Nash Square, Raleigh, the capital of the State I so dearly love. JULIAN S. CARR.

NEW OFFICERS ELECTED.

On behalf of the Committee, Mr. W. M. Cumming, of Wilmington, nominated the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Platt D. Walker, of Charlotte.

First Vice-President—Mrs. E. E. Moffitt, of Raleigh.

Second Vice-President—J. G. de Roulhac Hamilton, of Chapel Hill.

Third Vice-President—Mrs. James Sprunt, of Wilmington.

Secretary-Treasurer—Clarence H. Poe, Raleigh.

These nominations were approved by acclamation and the meeting then adjourned. CLARENCE H. POE,

Secretary-Treasurer.

List of Members of the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association

SUSTAINING MEMBERS.

J. B. Blades.....Greensboro, N. C.
W. P. Bynum.....Charlotte, N. C.
Benehan Cameron..... Stagville, N. C.
Mrs. Benehan Cameron..... Stagville, N. C.
Julian S. Carr.....Durham, N. C.
Mrs. G. P. Collins.....Hillsboro, N. C.
Caesar Cone .....Greensboro, N. C.
Junius Davis .....Wilmington, N. C.
Euzelian Literary Society.....Wake Forest, N. C.
C. N. Evans.....Wilmington, N. C.
J. I. Foust .....Greensboro, N. C.
William A. Hoke.....Lincolnton, N. C.
R. H. Lewis..... .....Raleigh, N. C.
Joseph Hyde Pratt.....Chapel Hill, N. C.
W. D. Pruden.....Edenton, N. C.
Mrs. R. J. Reynolds.....Winston-Salem, N. C.
Mrs. W. N. Reynolds.....Winston-Salem, N. C.
J. F. Schoffner.....Winston-Salem, N. C.
James Sprunt .....Wilmington, N. C.
Mrs .F. P. Tucker.....Raleigh, N. C.
Jas. Alvis Walker .....Wilmington, N. C.
Platt D. Walker.....Charlotte, N. C.
Geo. W. Watts .....Durham, N. C.
B. G. Worth.....Wilmington, N. C.

REGULAR MEMBERS.

A.

Mrs. M. R. Adams.....Statesville, N. C.
C. L. Alexander.....Charlotte, N. C.
George Allen .....Raleigh, N. C.
Phil H. Andrews.....Raleigh, N. C.
J. T. Alderman .....Henderson, N. C.
A. B. Andrews .....Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. A. B. Andrews.....Raleigh, N. C.
A. B. Andrews, Jr. .....Raleigh, N. C.
W. J. Andrews .....Raleigh, N. C
Mrs. W. J. Andrews.....Raleigh, N. C
Albert Anderson .....Raleigh, N. C
Miss Mary K. Applewhite.....Raleigh, N. C.
S. A. Ashe .....Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. Allen ..... Goldsboro, N. C.
W. O. Allen ..... Raleigh, N. C.
W. H. Albright ..... Littleton, N. C.
Frank Armfield ..... Monroe, N. C.
T. M. Arrington ..... Rocky Mount, N. C.
B. F. Arrington ..... Goldsboro, N. C.
E. W. Armfield ..... High Point, N. C.
W. J. Armfield ..... High Point, N. C.
Will D. Avera ..... R. F. D. 1, Smithfield, N. C.
A. C. Avery ..... Morganton, N. C.
E. F. Aydlett ..... Elizabeth City, N. C.
C. B. Aycock ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. C. B. Aycock ..... Raleigh, N. C.

B.

Henry T. Bahnson ..... Winston-Salem, N. C.
Mrs. Henry T. Bahnson ..... Winston-Salem, N. C.
Miss Mattie H. Bailey ..... Raleigh, N. C.
J. W. Bailey ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. J. M. Barbee ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. A. L. Baker ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Sallie S. Baker ..... Palmyra, N. C.
Jesse G. Ball ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. Milton A. Barber ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Allen J. Barwick ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Rev. H. W. Battle ..... Greensboro, N. C.
Kemp P. Battle ..... Chapel Hill, N. C.
K. P. Battle, Jr. ..... Raleigh, N. C.
R. H. Battle ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Thos. H. Battle ..... Rocky Mount, N. C.
Jacob Battle ..... Rocky Mount, N. C.
O. W. Blacknall ..... Kittrell, N. C.
J. J. Blair ..... Wilmington, N. C.
Wm. A. Blair ..... Winston-Salem, N. C.
J. C. Braswell ..... Rocky Mount, N. C.
Miss Grace H. Bates ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Franklin S. Blair ..... Guilford College, N. C.
D. C. Barnes ..... Murfreesboro, N. C.
Dr. Louis G. Beall ..... Morganton, N. C.
R. F. Beasley ..... Monroe, N. C.
E. C. Beddingfield ..... Raleigh, N. C.
John D. Bellamy ..... Wilmington, N. C.
R. T. Bennett ..... Wadesboro, N. C.
John D. Bellamy, Jr ..... Wilmington, N. C.
W. H. Belk ..... Charlotte, N. C.
A. G. Brenizer ..... Charlotte, N. C.
Miss Caroline M. Brevard .... 577 Monroe St., Tallashassee, Fla.
Robt. Bingham ..... Asheville, N. C.
J. L. Bridgers ..... Tarboro, N. C.
T. H. Briggs ..... Raleigh, N. C.

Miss Elizabeth N. Briggs.....Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Margaret Bright .....Raleigh, N. C.
W. G. Briggs .....Raleigh, N. C.
J. A. Bivins.....Raleigh, N. C.
H. H. Brimley .....Raleigh, N. C.
T. W. Bickett.....Louisburg, N. C.
Mrs. T. W. Bickett.....Louisburg, N. C.
T. W. Blount .....Roper, N. C.
W. R. Bond .....Scotland Neck, N. C.
C. P. Bolles, Jr.....Wilmington, N. C.
Miss Lottie Hale Bonner.....Aurora, N. C.
R. T Bonner.....Aurora, N. C.
H. C. Brown.....Raleigh, N. C.
W. K. Boyd .....Durham, N. C.
E. C. Brooks.....Durham, N. C.
Jos. G. Brown.....Raleigh, N. C.
Geo. H. Brown, Jr.....Raleigh, N. C.
N. B. Broughton.....Raleigh, N. C.
H. A. Brown.....Columbia, Tenn.
John D. Boushall.....Raleigh, N. C.
L. C. Brogden.....Raleigh, N. C.
J. A. Brown.....Chadbourn, N. C.
F. C. Brown.....Durham, N. C.
J. D. Bruner.....Murfreesboro, N. C.
J. F. Bruton.....Wilson, N. C.
A. Burwell .....Charlotte, N. C.
W. H. S. Burgwyn.....Henderson, N. C.
Mrs. Maggie C. D. Burgwyn.....Henderson, N. C.
Dr. Tait Butler.....Starkville, Miss.
Perrin Busbee .....Raleigh, N. C.
Henry R. Bryan.....New Bern, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

C.

Miss Bettie Caldwell.....Greensboro, N. C.
William Calder.....Wilmington, N. C.
J. P. Caldwell.....Charlotte, N. C.
D. D. Carroll.....Guilford College, N. C.
T. H. Calvert .....Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Rebecca Cameron.....Hillsboro, N. C.
W. F. Carr.....Durham, N. C.
J. O. Carr.....Wilmington, N. C.
Dr. Delia Dixon-Carroll.....Raleigh, N. C.
W. S. Carr.....Durham, N. C.
W. F. Carter.....Mount Airy, N. C.
Mrs. Hope S. Chamberlain.....Raleigh, N. C.
J. E. Clark.....Washington, N. C.
Walter Clark.....Raleigh, N. C.
P. P. Claxton.....Knoxville, Tenn.
Stuart W. Cramer.....Charlotte, N. C.

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W. C. Cram ..... Raleigh, N. C.
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Jesse E. Clark ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Pattie L. Carroll ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Heriot Clarkson ..... Charlotte, N. C.
Rt. Rev. Jos. B. Cheshire ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Flora Creech ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Collier Cobb ..... Chapel Hill, N. C.
T. G. Cobb ..... Morganton, N. C.
Mrs. A. L. Coble ..... Statesville, N. C.
Josiah Collins ..... Seattle, Wash.
Edward L. Conn ..... Raleigh, N. C.
R. D. W. Connor ..... Raleigh, N. C.
H. G. Connor ..... Wilson, N. C.
Miss Irene Johnson Cook ..... Cardenas, N. C.
Chas. L. Coon ..... Wilson, N. C.
J. M. Costner ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. J. M. Costner ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Carrie W. Costner ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Mrs. R. R. Cotten ..... Bruce, N. C.
W. C. Coughenour ..... Salisbury, N. C.
Wm. R. Cox ..... Penelo, N. C.
J. Elwood Cox ..... High Point, N. C.
B. G. Cowper ..... Raleigh, N. C.
E. B. Crow ..... Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Elizabeth A. Colton ..... Raleigh, N. C.
F. A. Cox ..... Raleigh, N. C.
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